PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

No. 54,105.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 20, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 7-30 P.M. 1907.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
25th May	PERSIA	7951	...	...
1st June	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
8th "	PENINSULAR	5294	...	...
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	OCEANA	6610	...	...
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
6th July	EGYPT	7912	...	...
13th "	ORIENTAL	5284	DEVANHA	8092
20th "	ARABIA	7903	...	...
27th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912	...	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
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W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
BOMBAY, 11TH MAY, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
YARRA	4,142	Casanova	13th June 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiounet	3rd Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	31st "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	28th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	25th May 1907.
SYDNEY	4,113	Barillon	22nd June "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiounet	20th July "

For further Particulars apply to
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

APRIL 23RD, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	473	720	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
*	Newby Hall	4,388	May 13	May 20	May 29	June 22
*‡	City of Glasgow	6,457	" 21	" 28	June 6	" 30
*‡	City of London	9,000	June 19	June 26	July 5	July 29
	City of Karachi	5,547	July 4	July 11	" 20	Agst. 14
†	City of Madras	4,684	" 23	" 30	Agst. 8	Sep. 4
	Trafford Hall	5,321	Agst. 5	Agst. 12	" 21	" 23
*‡	City of Manchester	5,551	" 11	" 23	" 30	" 1
†	Merton Hall	4,327	" 22	" 21	Sep 7	Oct 1
*‡	City of York	7,705	Oct. 16	Oct. 24	Nov. 1	Nov. 25
†	City of Madras	4,684	" 30	Nov. 10	..	....
*‡	City of London	9,000	Nov. 2	" 9	Nov. 18	Dec. 12

* Express Steamer.
† Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡ Carries also second Class passengers.

For Passage and further Particular apply to—
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	3,170	Mon. 20th May	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 23rd May	8 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
DWARKA	1,700	Frid. 24th May	7 a.m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 20th May, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd May, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mabemera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 25th May.

FOR EAST AFRICA.
S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 30th May calling at Zanzibar, Mombassa and Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

18th May, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

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Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st July.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Oct.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
*† PERSIA	5835	P. Craglietto	25th May.
*† TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
*† F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.
First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,08? or £72.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5999	G. Damianovich	25th June.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	E. Gucchi	15th June 1907.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th July "
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	E. Cucchi	15th Aug. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 825	" 525	

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Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 765; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th June 1907.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July "
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Aug. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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No. 69, HORNBY ROAD.

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ALL SOPPS LAGER BEER

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The famous Pentagon brand is amongst this consignment, so do not miss this opportunity of securing some fine steppers.

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Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
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POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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ESTABLISHED—1848,

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH OLD AGE PENSION
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EXAMPLE:—
Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.
(1) In case of Death before age 60—IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000
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(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
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(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS CAPITALISED.

PROFITS:

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS. Whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features on application to

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IN ARRANGING the following List from our extensive variety of WATCHES, we have selected ... consider our Standard Models—models that have now been in use all over India for ... of a century, and can be relied on to continue to give satisfaction as they have done in the past.

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	Rs.	a.
The Military Popular Watch, Crystal Face	15	0
The Campaign Watch, No. II, Crystal Face	25	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Large, Crystal Face	45	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch, Crystal Face	32	0
The Military Nickel Silver Chronograph and Watch	65	0

SILVER CASES, Keyless Action.

	Rs.	a.
The Military Lever Wacth, Crystal Face	40	0
The Military Lever Watch, Hunting Case	45	0
The Military Lever Watch, Half-hunter	49	0
The Campaign Watch, Crystal Face	60	0
The Campaign Watch, Hunting Case	65	0
The Campaign Watch, Half hunter	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	75	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	80	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	42	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	90	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	95	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	105	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	110	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	235	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	240	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	250	0

GOLD CASES, Keyless Action.

	Rs.	a.
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	300	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	375	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	380	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	330	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	370	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	385	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	450	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	500	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	525	0

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	Per doz. bot.		Per doz. ½ bot.	
AUSTRALIAN CLARET No. 2—A very full bodied Wines, equal to Burgundy.	Rs. 14	0	8	0
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	Per doz. bot.		Per doz. ½ bot.	
YALUMBA BURGUNDY is a pure full bodied Dry Red Wine, possessing pleasant bouquet and fine flavour	" 23	8	12	12
YALUMBA CLARET is a Wine of similar description, and combining all the qualities of the Burgundy, but lighter in character.				
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CLARET No. 1	" 17	8	9	12
YALUMBA HOCK is one of the Light Wines of Australia, having an agreeable bouquet and fine crisp flavour.				
YALUMBA HOCK	" 22	8	12	2
CARTE D'OR	" 25	0	13	0

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Ready for immediate use.
Absolutely untouched by hand.

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MAKERS OF PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
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MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

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RESERVE FUND ... £1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ... £800,000

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Acting Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

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THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

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Acting Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £600,000
RESERVE FUND ... £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON,

BRANCHES:

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Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager*

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CAPITAL (Paid up) ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ... Rs. 20,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman, (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs. Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq. (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ... £ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY *Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ... $ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ... " 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND ... " 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ... " 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tiehling	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking	Fengtien	Bombay
	Newchwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, places of Interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE'S STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

Arms, Crest, Monogram, or Address Dies ENGRAVED IN BEST STYLE.

		Rs.	a.
Crest Sunk in Steel...	... from	6	0
Crest and Motto	... „	8	0
Crest and Monogram	... „	10	0
Monograms only	... „	5	0
Address, one line, any style ...	... „	3	8
Address, two lines, any style ...	... „	5	0

Sketches are only charged when a Die is not ordered. Best workmanship guaranteed.

Relief Stamping and Embossing.

	Rs.	a.
Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 impressions	0	4
Note Paper or Envelopes, any colour, per 100 impressions	0	8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver or Bronze, per 100 impressions	2	0

Visiting Cards, Plates and Printing.

	Rs.	a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards, printed and plate engraved, one line	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards, printed and plate engraved, one line	4	0

Other lines, such as Address, Club, or Regiment, charged Re. 1-0 per line Extra. These rates are for thick or thin Cards.

Visiting Cards Printed from Plates Already Engraved.

	Rs.	a.
Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 cards...	1	8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 cards	2	0

Note Paper Stamped in Gold or Bronzes

and Illuminated in proper Colours.

High Class Printing.

Every description of Letterpress Printing undertaken and executed in best style at moderate prices.

Estimates and information on application.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
BOOK-SELLERS, etc.,
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HAPPY SUMMER.

Hats (trimmed and untrimmed), Ribbons, Fancy Belts, Silks, Satins, Umbrellas, Corsets, Hosiery, Woollen and Cotton Dress Materials, etc., etc. Frocks, Hood Cloaks, Bonnets, etc., etc.

Ties, Bows, Collars, Braces, Twill Shirts, Hats, etc., etc.

THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART.

The Lowest Prices and the Best Goods. We don't praise our prices and goods.—Please visit once and you will be sure.

SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakhs, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Susi, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Gurnseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

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SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

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Do. —Samsett Street, Bombay.
Do. —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

EMINENTLY SUCCESSFUL!

ARNOLD'S

CAPSULES FOR THE HAIR.

(Containing no other Drug than the purest Hæmoglobin.)

When falling out, or turning prematurely grey these Capsules, by enriching the Blood, make the hair, glossy, luxuriant, and full of vitality and bring the natural shade to the hair. They are the greatest Blood Tonic of the day, strengthen the system, and are invaluable to pale people. Re. 1-4, at the ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY.

MADON SONS & CO.,

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By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

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(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

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(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., or Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per P. and O. S.N. Company's S.S. "ARCADIA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the Vessel's ARRIVAL, and REQUESTED to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed in No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock.

The Company's Surveyor, Mr. WHITTELL, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

WE have THIS DAY RESIGNED the AGENCY of the Yorkshire Fire and Life Insurance Company.

JEHANGIR B. PETIT & Coy.

BOMBAY, 20TH MAY, 1907.

OFFERS are invited for the PURCHASE of 20 WHEELER and WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES, class D 10 in good working order, suitable for heavy and general Tailoring Work, also a stock of component parts of those Machines. Quotations will be received up to 5th June, 1907.

G. W. PALIN, Lt.-Colonel,
Superintendent,
ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY, ALIPORE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ADVANCE BOOKING OF LUGGAGE FROM MATHERAN.

IT is hereby notified that on and from this date, Passengers will be ALLOWED TO BOOK their LUGGAGE in advance any time within 2 days of their own departure. Passengers who avail themselves of this privilege, must purchase Tickets for themselves at the time of booking their luggage when the usual free allowance will be given on the Class of Tickets purchased, which will be stamped on the date of issue, and endorsed on back the date up to which available.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 18TH MAY, 1907.

THE BOMBAY UNITED BUILDINGS Co., LD.

NOTICE.—THE SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company will be held on MONDAY, the 27th May, 1907, at 3 P.M. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BUSINESS:—

1. To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors and Audited Balance Sheet up to 31st December, 1906.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of Mr. D. J. Tata who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
PHIROZE J. BILIMORIA,
Secretary.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th May, to 3rd June, 1907, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY, 15TH MAY, 1907.

TWENTIETH CENTURY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, BEDFORD, ENGLAND, (One hour's journey from London.) This establishment combines educational advantages of a high order, with unusual care to secure a thorough home, good cuisine and social advantages for the pupils. Parents and guardians invited to inspect at any time. Terms, £120 per annum, with very few extras. Principal, Mrs. WELTON (Corresponding Professor of the London Academy of Music), wife of THOMAS ABERCROMBIE WELTON, of London. Prospectus on application.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

THE Corporation of Calcutta are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council given under Section 121 of Act III (B. C.) of 1899, to open a Debenture Loan for Rs. 6,00,000 (six lakhs) on the security of the rates, taxes and dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899.

2. The debentures will have a currency of (30) thirty years from the 1st July, 1907, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum payable on the 1st July and on the 1st January, each year.

3. The form of the debentures will be that given in the Sixth Schedule of Act III (B. C.) of 1899.

4. No debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500, and above that amount debentures will be issued only for multiples of Rs. 100.

5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above loan of Rs. 6,00,000 will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation, up to noon (local time) on Saturday, the 1st June, 1907.

6. Each tender must be made out in the form annexed to this notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover, addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and superscribed—"Tender for Municipal Loan of 1907-08."

7. Each tender must be accompanied by an earnest-deposit in Government promissory notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, currency notes or cheques, for not less than 3 per cent. of the amount tendered.

8. When a tender is accepted, the earnest-deposit, when made in currency notes or cheques, will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from the date of acceptance of the tender, provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner herein after prescribed; but no debenture will issue for the amount of the earnest-deposit as long as the entire amount of the tender is not paid, but debentures may be issued for each instalment paid in full, the earnest-deposit not being included in any but the last instalment.

9. The earnest-deposits on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up, or the full amount alloted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the earnest-deposit shall be forfeited.

10. The rate at which a tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and annas; but not in any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna. A tender in which the rate is not specified in Rupees or Rupees and annas will be rejected as null and void.

11. The whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three equal instalments as follows, payable into the Bank of Bengal:—

Instalment I—As near as possible to ⅓ payable on 10th June, 1907.

Instalment II—As near as possible to ⅓ payable on 17th June, 1907.

Instalment III—As near as possible to ⅓ payable on 24th June, 1907.

(Earnest-deposit is taken into account, if in Currency-notes or Cheque only in connection with the third instalment.)

(N.B.—The words "as near as possible" are used in this paragraph for the purpose of making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 100 for debentures in excess of Rs. 500.)

12. Parties whose tenders are accepted will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above, and will receive interest from the date of such payment.

13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 30th June, 1907.

14. In the case of two or more tenders at the same lowest rate accepted, a *pro rata* allotment will be made, but no such allotment will be issued if the amount thus allotable on any tender is less than Rs. 500.

15. A minimum having been previously fixed tenders will be opened by the Finance Special Committee of the Corporation, at 12 noon on Saturday, the 1st June, 1907, at the Municipal Office.

P. N. MOOKERJEE,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Municipal Office, Calcutta, 15th May, 1907.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES.

I hereby tender for Rs. of the Municipal four (4) per cent. Debenture Loan for 1907-08 and agree to pay for the same at the rate of Rupees annas for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me, subject to the conditions stated in the Notification.

I enclose Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, Currency-notes, or a Cheque for Rs. as earnest-deposit.

(Signed)..................
Address..................
Dated..................1907.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.



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	Rs.	a.
A History of Ancient Pottery. Greek, Etruscan and Roman. Based on Samuel Birch's Famous Work. By Henry B. Walters, M. A., Assistant in the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities, British Museum. With numerous Illustrations. 2 Vols......	55	2
Old English Plate. By Wilfred Joseph Cripps, C. B., F.S.A.. Ecclesiastical Decorative, and Domestic, Its Makers and Marks, Ninth Edition. With 131 Illustrations, and upwards of 2,600 Facsimiles of Plate Marks	18	6
The Collector's Handbook of Marks and Monograms on Pottery and Procelain. Selected from his larger work. By William Chaffer. Illustrated with upwards of 3,500 Marks	4	8
Marks and Monograms on European and Oriental Pottery and Porcelain. With Historical Notices of each Manufactory, over 3,500 Potters' Marks and Illustrations. By William Chaffer	31	8
Chinese Procelain. By W. G. Gulland, With Notes by T. J. Larkie, and Four Hundred and Eighty-five Illustrations, 2 Vols.	15	12
How to Identify Old China. By Mrs. Willoughby Hodgson	4	6
How to Identify Old Chinese Porcelain. By Mrs. Willoughby Hodgson. With 40 Illustrations..............	4	8
Procelain. By Edward Dillon, M.A. With numerous coloured Full page Illustrations. ...	21	14
Glass. By Edward Dillon. With 37 Illustrations in Collotype and 12 in Colour. The subject matter of this book is the history of Glass from the point of view of Art, comprising in the term the Verrerie and Verroterie of the French—that is to say, vessels of glass, "hollow ware" and small objects such as beads....	21	14
Forcelain of all Countries. By R. L. Hobson. A Book of Handy Reference for Collectors. ...	10	15
Porcelain. By William Burton, F.C.S. A Sketch of Its Nature, Art and Manufacture.	6	9

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ART FURNITURE DESIGNERS, MANUFACTURERS & UPHOLSTERERS.

DESIGNS FOR DECORATION OF DURBAR HALL.
Reception, Drawing and Billiard Rooms, Libraries, &c., &c.
Cabinets, Bedroom Suites, Dining Room Furniture, Sofas, and Chairs.
ESTIMATES FREE.

Factories: Bank Street & Medows Street.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
OF
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

Apply to—

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,

King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Jhowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings Hornby Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents of the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and contiguous localities), arrangements have been made with Messrs. Bernard Brothers, of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "The Bombay Gazette" to subscribers.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL

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CROFT MODY & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR

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Shipped direct by the Growers.

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Xerez De La Frontera.

Grand Romano Amontillado.
SUPERIOR VINA TULA SHERRY (as used by Clubs and Messes)
SUPERIOR VINA DE PASTO.
MANZANILLA
OLD PUERTO.

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Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

WANTED—A SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Apply in person, with testimonials, to ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, Ltd.

CYCLES.—Centaur, New Hudson, Royal Dover Cycles can be had from their Sole Agents—LAMINGTON CYCLE, Co., 33, Churchgate Street Branch, Colaba Causeway.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS—Of every caste, creed or denomination are supplied at the shortest notice. A trial Solicited by ANAND AND CO., Church Gate Buildings, Bombay.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and Mahableshwar—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & CO., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

SEEDS! SEEDS!—Vegetable and Flower for the Coming Season. Fresh supply received every Third Week.—PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

A GOOD FIRE EXTINGUISHER may save you a large loss—See the "PERFECTION." Price List on Application.—Agents, EMPIRE TRADING Co., 35, Meadow Street.

"LU—LU EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, inflamed, Red and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids. Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye, By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Re. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 8038. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

CYCLISTS:—If you want complete satisfaction use the PALMER Tyre. The most durable Tyre on the Market. Agents:—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide Press Notices.* Price:—Rs. 2.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort Bombay. Established 1872.

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SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the 'Pall Mall Budget'" size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. post Rs. 15-12; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

NEVER DESPAIR: ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADI." Dr. A. L. PUSHONG writes from Lucknow:—"Kadi is a sovereign remedy for respiratory diseases, Rs. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

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EARLY DELIVERY—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BERNARD BROTHERS of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" to subscribers in the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and Contiguous localities.)

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report. Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion. Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single Copy 4 annas. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th inst. at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

The property of a gentleman:—Glassware, crockeryware, tables, teapoys writing, dressing and washhand tables, cupboard, bedsteads, wire folding cots, easy chairs, large iron safe, sofas.

1 cottage piano by Rose and Co.
1 square piano by Richard Lipp.

By order of Messrs. Strathmann and Jacobim and on account and risk of the concerned:—

1 quite new rosewood phonola piano player, in perfect order, with rolls of music.

1 new rosewood American upright grand piano with three pedals.

On account of the concerned:—
A.S.M. and Co.—1 parcel optical goods.

At 3 p.m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
2 brand new gent's double lever brake high grade free wheel bicycles.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 French-polished office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of M. Breslauer and Co., insolvents, and with the consent of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will, TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Work Shop, Victoria House, Byculla, opposite Fire Brigade Station, part of the stock-in-trade of the insolvents, consisting of real Spanish mahoganywood, English oakwood, American walnut, African satinwood, brassware, furniture tiles, also furniture such as sofas, chairs, dining tables, etc., tools, work benches and machinery, and all other articles, in connection with the furniture factory.

The above is on view.

Under instruction from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of M. Breslauer and Co., insolvents, and with the consent of the Alliance Bank of Simla Ld. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at No 9, Church Gate Street, Fort, part of the stock-in-trade of the insolvents, consisting of valuable teakwood and blackwood mahoganized household furniture, a very large Stock of real, Japanese English and French wall papers, paint, phonola with music rolls, gas lamps, shop fixtures, etc.

The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 25th Inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 35, Magdala Road, Upper Colaba, opposite the Observatory, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as telescopic dining table and chairs, large size mirror back sideboard, single and double screens, dinner waggons, marble-topped circular tables and teapoys, fan pattern upholstered plush-lined, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets and chiffoniers, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almiras, large size office tables, jardiniers, chest of drawers, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, rich glassware and porcelainware by Treacher, best platedware, Ditmar's kerosene oil floor and table lamps, Brussel's and Cambay carpets, rich table ornaments, ebonized iron frame cottage piano, specially built for India by Rose & Co., large ice box, set of latest 10th edition morocco-bound Encyclopædia Britanica, etc, the property of Major Bickford.

Catalogues will be publishd and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Sommersett Cottage, Warden Road, Breach Candy, opposite the Battery, the valuable and neat French-polished teakwood and blackwood dining room, drawing room and bedroom furniture, sweet-toned cottage piano by Soundy & Co., Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, rich table ornaments, real Persian carpets, large size ice box, rich glassware and crockeryware, 1 Surat Milch cow and calf, etc., the property of W. H. Cardale, Esq., Solicitor.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 3 days before the Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO COLLECT OUTSTANDINGS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as the Administrator of the estate of the late Dawood Latiff, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 1st June, 1907, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms—

The Right to collect all the outstandings (old as well as new) due to the estate of Dawood Latiff.

The amount of outstandings is estimated at about Rupees 54,900.

For further particulars please to apply to the Undersigned and the inspection of books can be had at the Administraror General's Office, High Court, Bombay, any time between 11-30 and 2-30 p.m.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 20TH MAY, 1907.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CEMENT.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNET and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No. 1 Shed, Prince's and Victoria Dock, on account of the Underwriters:—

Ex. S. S. "Culna."
G. P. C.—139 Casks damaged cement.
T.— 38 Casks do. do.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SOONDERDASS MILLS.

Under instructions from Karsondas Dhuramsey Esq., the liquidator of the Soonderdass S. and W. Co. Ltd. in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TOMORROW TUESDAY, the 21st inst, at 3 p.m. (B.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the mill premises, the whole of the company's property and leasehold land admeasuring about 32 720 Square Yards together with the buildings, godown, out-houses, machinery, engines, furniture fittings, castings, etc. as the same is now lying at the mill premises in one lot.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Company's liquidator at his Office at Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Furnished Bungalows, situate at Matheran, known as "Keepsake" and "Bombay View."

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Family Settlement of the late Bai Maneckbai Fardunji N. Banaji, the following two properties at Matheran, known as "Keepsake" and "Bombay View," respectively, together with the furniture contained therein will be sold by Public Auction, by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., on the spot, on SUNDAY, the 2nd day of June, 1907, the former at about 4 p.m., and the latter at about 5 p.m., unless the properties or either of them are or is previously sold by private contract.

Description of the "Keepsake" Property.

All that piece of ground together with the bungalow called "Keepsake" and out-houses and appurtenances standing thereon and together with all the furniture and effects contained in the said bungalow, situate at Matheran, in the Thana Zilla, containing by admeasurement four acres and ten gunthas or thereabouts and described and particularly denoted as No. 32 in a certain map or plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Kolaba and leased to Bai Maneckbai Jamsetji, wife of Fardunji Merwanji Banaji, by an Agreement of Lease, dated the 28th day of April, 1899, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and the said Bai Maneckbai of the other part for a term of 30 years commencing from the 1st day of May, 1893, at an annual rental of Rs. 29-12-0 and renewable as in the said Lease provided.

Description of the "Bombay View" Property.

All that piece of ground together with the bungalow, called "Bombay View" and outhouses and appurtenances standing thereon and together with the furniture and effects contained in the said bungalow, situate at Matheran, in the Thana Zilla, containing by admeasurement five acres and fourteen gunthas or thereabouts and described and particularly denoted as No. 52 in a certain map or plan deposited with the Collector of Kolaba and leased to Bai Maneckbai Jamsetji, wife of Furdunji Merwanji Banaji, by an Agreement of Lease, dated the 28th day of April, 1899, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and the said Bai Maneckbai of the other part for a term of 30 years commencing from the 1st day of May, 1898, at an annual rental of Rs. 37-7-2 and renewable as in the said Lease provided.

Notice is also given that private offers for the purchase of the properties or either of them will be received at our Office, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 4 p.m. on the 31st instant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 20TH MAY, 1907.

THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE."

NEW FEATURES.

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*:—

CRICKET

EIGHT ARTICLES, BY

P. F. Warner (of Middlesex Captain of England);
A. A. Lilley (England's greatest wicket-keeper);
A. O. Jones (Captain of Notts);
A. E. Knight (Leicestershire's chief stay; an accomplished writer on Cricket).
G. L. Jessop (Captain of Gloucestershire; has played many times for England);
J. T. Tyldesley (of Lancashire; England's surest bat);
B. J. T. Bosanquet (of Middlesex);
A. C. MacLaren (Captain of Lancashire).

NOTE.

The articles are bright and attractive to the general reader, and written by men whose names are right to the front in Cricket matters. We have selected for treatment new, practical, and original subjects, and the matter is in every case personal and anecdotal. Mr. Warner led the team which regained our Cricket prestige in Australia; he has played Cricket in many climes; Mr. G. L. Jessop, the famous hitter, gives reminiscences of the new style and the old; Mr. A. A. Lilley, as wicket-keeper, has new views on the present state of Cricket (he is this season to be the worthy recipient of a National testimonial); Mr. J. T. Tyldesley, a keen observer and player, writes of games won and lost through forcing the game.

PROGRAMME.

P. F. Warner,
The Greatest Game I ever Played in.

A. A. Lilley,
How to Brighten Cricket.

A. O. Jones,
The Virtue of Hitting Hard and Hitting Often.

J. T. Tyldesley,
The Art and Advantage of Forcing the Game.

A. C. MacLaren,
How Good Fielding Helps the Bowler.

B. J. T. Bosanquet,
The Value of Unorthodox Cricket.

A. E. Knight,
The Bowler and the "Sporting" Wicket.

G. L. Jessop,
Hitters of To-day and Yesterday.

HUMOUR

New Series of Eight . . . . .
REALLY LAUGHABLE SKETCHES
BY

F. P. Dunne, ("Mr. Dooley.")
Athol Forbes, (Author of "Odd Fish," &c.)
A. St. John Adcock, (Author of "Humours of London Life," &c.)
J. J. Bell, (Author of "Wee McGreegor," &c.)
G. B. Burgin, (Author of "Taxter's Little Maid," &c.)
S. Baring-Gould, (Author of "John Herring," &c.)
Edwin Pugh, (Author of "The Purple Head.")

NOTE.

We have secured a new contributor in the person of "Mr. Dooley," whose work in the leading magazines has drawn so much comment. The other writers are well-known for their power of realizing really humorous situations and characters.

PROGRAMME.

1. "Mr. Dooley on Glory," F. P. DUNNE.
2. "The Humours of Marrying," ATHOL FORBES.
3. "The Mediator," J. J. BELL.
4. "The Man from Queen Street," G. B. BURGIN.
5. "The Silent One," EDWIN PUGH.
6. "Spoilt Men and Women," A. ST. JOHN ADCOCK.
7. "Cabman 7015," J. M. JACOBS.
8. "Lost on the Sands: a Summer Episode," S. BARING-GOULD.

NEW SERIAL STORY.

CHARMING NEW SERIAL OF GREAT INTEREST.

NEITHER STOREHOUSE NOR BARN,

By ALLEN RAINE,

AUTHOR OF

"A Welsh Singer," "By Berwen Banks," "Torn Sails," "A Welsh Witch," "Queen of the Rushes," &c., &c.

FIRST INSTALMENT APPEARED ON THURSDAY, April 18th.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED.

A BUNGALOW from June to September, either at Cumballa Hill or in a similar good locality. Furnished preferred. Apply to C. Cursetjee, "Dinbai Lodge," Deolali.

YOUNG man wants SITUATION as Storekeeper or Shop Assistant. Englishman, Eighteen months in India. Apply to W. A. F., "Gazette Office."

A LADIES' DRESS MAKING and TAILORING DEPARTMENT has been added to the now existing Gents' Departments of the well-known establishment of

A. FREDOON & Co.,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road.

Ladies will not regret a visit TO THIS NEW DEPARTMENT.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order

FOR
PAULINS
GROUND SHEETS
and every description of
WATERPROOF CANVAS.
Apply to

W. CROWDER & Co., LD.,
37, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B G.," care of this Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD-IRON, ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instruction from the Superintendent, Trust Docks, to sell by Public Auction, TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 21st Instant at 2-30 p.m., at the Victoria and Prince's Docks, premises:—A quantity of grain sweeping, old wood, iron, etc.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 20th May, 1907.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to "The Bombay Gazette" are as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered Free.

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Half-yearly	„ 11	„ [illegible]
Quarterly	„ 6	„ 7
Monthly	„ 2	„ [illegible]

MORNING AND EVENING EDITION.

	Cash.	Credit.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	„ 16	„ [illegible]
Quarterly	„ 9	„ 11
Monthly	„ 3	„ 4

TO MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS—With Postage

	Cash.		Credit.
Yearly ...	Rs. 30	Yearly ...	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly ...	„ 16	Half-yearly ...	„ [illegible]
Quarterly ...	„ 9	Quarterly ...	„ 11
Monthly ...	„ 3	Monthly ...	„ 4

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The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time, between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence; and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line... 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	Rs. 4-0 Per Inch.
Second do.	„ 3-8 do. do.
Third do.	„ 3-0 do. do.
Fourth do.	„ 2-8 do. do.
Fifth and upwards	„ 2-0 do. do.
Minimum charge	„ 6-0 do. do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time, special contracts are made.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
POST FREE

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
POST FREE.

Yearly	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 7
Quarterly	„ [illegible]

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Dalhanna, 2,999 tons Captain J Dan ies sailed yesterday for Battimon with a general cargo.

The steamer Xema 445 tons, Captain D Mahomed, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, and coasts with a general cargo. and passeengers.

The steamer Crusador, 2,744 tons, Captain R W Milburn sailed yesterday for Hull and Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The steamer Kt. of the Garter, 4,294 tons Captain D Stanhope sailed on saturday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

The steamer Hendin Hall, 2,538 tons Captain F N Tyson, sailed on Saturday for Hull and Newport with a general cargo.

The steamer Suevia, 2,662 tons Captain B Selmer, sailed yesterday for Marseilles Hamburg, and Antwerp with a general cargo.

The steamer "Langdale," 2,515 tons, Captain J. G Gardner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum, with a cargo of 132,736 cases and 27,000 tins kerosine oil.

The Wilson Line steamer "Tokio" 3,826 tons, Captain W. O. Tarn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Dumra" 763 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, via Karachi, &c., with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 192 deck passengers.

The Japan Line steamer "Totomia Maru," 2,464 tons, Captain A. Keith, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Kobe and with a general corgo.

The B I S N Co.'s steamer Linga, 938 tons, Captain. R J Rickford, R N R, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Barker, R N, Mr V Dadaji, Mr Greenway, Mr Lalkaka, Mr Moos, Mr Burlingham, Mrs and 2 Miss Ballandras. Mr Kamron and 3 friends, Mrs Powell and infant, Mr Law, Miss Mason and 67 deck.

The B I S N Co.'s steamer Mombassa, 3,038 tons, Captain T Johnston, sailed on the 18th inst. for Antwerp, with a general cargo and the following passengers for Antwerp:—Mr and Mrs Pratt and 2 infants, Mr N Yorke, Mr N G Smith, Lt H and Mrs, Mr Land, Mr and Mrs Nicholson, Mr P H Christie, Mr Pirrie, Mr G W Simclair, Mr and Mrs Leask and infant. For Aden Mr Vinkulrangum Raji, Mr Griffin and 2 daughters, Mr and Mrs Pherozshah and 3 children, Mr Playfair and 2 children and 96 decks.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CHINA MAIL."

The P. and O. Company's steamer, Arcadia, 3,513 tons, Captain A. L. Valentine arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Shanghai, via intermediate ports and Colombo with China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—from Hong Kong, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Walsh, 1 woman and child.

For Yokohama—Mr. T. Little.

For Colombo—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bettie, Mr. Reddie, Nursing sister Boakes, Mr. Bursley, Mr. A. Shah, Mr. G. C. Bervos, Rev. T. Smith, Rev. W. J. Russell, Mr. B. Pestonji, Mr. P. A. Compton, Mr. Justice Gupta, Miss Forbes, Mr. Galely, Miss E. W. S. Clarke, Mrs. and Miss Pestonji and Infant Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Ismailje and 5 children, Mr. and Mrs. Liebel and infant, Mr. A. H. Compton, Mr. Mahomedbhoy.

From Melbourne—Mr. and Mrs. Down.

From different ports—9 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer ......Capt Hickley ......R N
H M S Hyacinth......Capt Heneage ......R N

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast ....Cmdr W Hose ......R Navy
R I M S Hardinge ....Comdr G A Rose......R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats ......Royal Navy
R I M S Margarita ....Capt W L Kelly....Madras Peast F...
R I M S Investigator...Capt W G Beauchamp ......R I Marine
R I M S Mayo ......Lieut Ramsay ......R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ......Comdr H S Black......R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—May 18.

Aynthia...... 694 Curtis ......F F C & Co
Bulimba......1607 McLean ......M M & Co
Clifton Hall......2532 Jones......K Nixon Co
Canning G.. ......G Jivaji
Delta......4779 Daniel....Shanghai ....28-5 P & O Co
Delaware......2469 Cabot ......Standard Co
Glenelg......2669 Hart ......W & A G & Co
Hoseinee ......993 Jenkins....Stream ....17-5 B & A S N Co
Ismaila ......3381 Ross ......M M & Co
Lilami ......1604 Newly ......B & P S N Co
Kt of the Thistl ...4286 Baker......W & A Graham & Co
Lawor......1817 Bunel ......Swadeshi S N Co
Linga......938 Rickford......M M & Co
Magdala......2288 Kobe ......W & A G & Co
Neidenfels......3417 Rode ......Glade & Co
New Orleans......2262 Key ......F M & Co
New bridge......2397 Not man ......G G Tejpal & Co
Nowshera......1961 Abbott ......M M & Co
Nizam ......3041 McLearnnon....Turner Morrison & Co
Oriental ......3805 Lewellen ......P & O Co
Okara ......3438 Dagge ......M M & Co
Orissa......3525 Pishop......M M & Co
Quilba ......4942 Anderson......M M & Co
Querimba......4937 Smith ......M M & Co
Shanjeban......2566 Davison......Shah S N Co
Sangola......3349 Stunt ......M M & Co
Scindia......2050 Raddock......M M & Co
Venetia......2133 McMorran ......K N & Co
Waroonga ......1609 Bamber......M M & Co
Warora ......2565 Kedalie ......M M & Co
Wordha......2563 Lyne ......M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—May 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed. Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
A Clan Macleod	2043	Fisheuden	Chittagong	25-5	F Wee Co
C & R Merton Hall	2773	Prowse	Marmogoa	13-5	K N & Co
F Chupra	3954	Goss	Autwerp	25-5	M M & Co
G Haidari	1563	D'Lorne	M'tius	10-5	B & P S N Co
G Mozaffari	1387	Molony	Aden	18-5	B & P S N Co
K-Khalif	2219	Watts	Amsterdam	25-5	K Nixon & Co
M Shah Najam	2751	Davison	Jedda	21-5	Shah S N Co

30 Ton Crane 27.

Reichstag ......1339 Thle......Durban......17-5 A Strandes

Offside Q.

M Naderi......1168 Gray.....Jeddah ....22-5 B & P S N Co

H W P D

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Australia ......2292 Tait ......L'pool ......22-5 W & A G & Co
2 Circassia ......4315 Haig..L'pool..28-5 W & A Graham & Co
3 Terrington ......Davison ..Dunkirk ...25-5 W & A G & Co
4 John Hardie ...2816 McMillan ......N F...E Latham & Co
6 Iotok......Mattis......Kobe......20-5..A L S N Co
8 Uhenfels ......3483 Elles ...... Hamburb ......23-5 G & Co
10&11 Newly Hall...2841 Parkinson....K'chi.....18-5 K N & Co
12 Persia ......4198 Haughton....London ......25-5 P &O Co
14 Lhasa ......936 McDiarmid..K'chi ......20-5 M M & Co
15 City of Madrid..8135 Knaut ....L'pool......22-5 K Nixon & Co

M W D D

Ceylon ......4094 Babot......Kobe.... 29-5 P & O S N Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, May 15
	Totomi Maru s	Keith	Kobe, Apr 13
19	Arcadia s	Valentine	Shanghai
	Dumra s	Cutbush	Busreh, May 11
	Tokio s	Tarn	Hull, Apr 18
	Langdale s	Gardner	Batoum, Apr 25

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Lord Antreme s	Watts	Calcutta
	Umsinga s	Robertson	Hull, &c
	Ceylon Maru s	Pyne	Kobe
	Capre s	Belsets	Hongkong
	H M S Proserpine	James	Colombo
	Peninsular s	Palmer	Aden
	Hendon Hall s	Tyson	Hull
	Mombassa s	Johnston	Antwerp
	Kt of the Garter s	Stanhope	Antwerp
	Xema s	Mahomed	Karachi, &c
19	Crusador s	Melbur	Hull, &c.
	Dalhanna s	Danies	Baltimore
	Suevia s	Selmer	Hamburg, &c

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Colaba, left London on the afternoon, of the 17th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine, left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 17th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Egypt, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 17th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	From
6	Ettrickdale	Liverpool
7	Belle of England	Calcutta
9	Clan Ronald	Liverpool
13	Nairn	Calcutta
14	Palamcotta	Rangoon
14	Clan Colquhoun	Coast
15	Gwalior	Negapatam
15	Clematis	Calcutta
15	Gutenfels	Antwerp

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

16	Laipoora	Rangoon
16	Nairung	....
17	Thongwa	Straits
16	Muttra	Cuddalore
20	Muka Maru	Penang
26	City of Manchester	Calcutta
June		
6	Unizento	Calcutta
18	Econo	Calcutta

The dates are approximate only.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Steamer	Names.	From
14	Bharata	A J Windebank	Rangoon
	Darius	P Sutherland	Melbourne
	Lai Sang	E J Todd	Pulo Penang
	Shahzada	H J Crebbin	Moulmein
	Trifels	F Eggert	New York

DEPARTURES.

May.	Steamer	Names.	To
17	Khodung	W B Murison	Rangoon
	Cape Corrientes	J Isbister	Cape Town
	Kohinur	W C Bird	Chittagong
	Tuscarora	F S Hollenshead	Boston and New York
	Upada	W T Stewart	Bombay
	Rohilla	J Smith	London
	Lord Kelvin	G F Elliott	Karachi
	Umta	D F Lowe	Bombay

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

May 15.—S. Vs. Kut Sang, Islanda, Baron Innerdale Kybfels Irismere and Manipur.

MAY 15.—VESSELS PROCEEDINGS UP.

Saugor.—Katoria s v 10-10.

Mud Point.—An i s v 9-40, Jattra s v 9-50, Katoria s v 11-10.

Diamond Harbour.—Skyeri s v 10-15, Pagan i s v 10-27, Jattra s v 10-55.

Hooghly Point.—Sukeshi i s v 10-35, Skye i s v 10-40, Pagna i s v 10-50, Jattra s v 11-40, Katoria s v 13-15.

Achipur.—Jalanti i s v 7, Roberts s l 7-27, Skve i s v 12-10, Pagan i s v 12-12, Sukeshi i s v 12-20, Jattra s v 13-40.

Budge Budge.—Jalanti i s v 7-29, Roberts s 18-5, Rescue s v 8-8 Skye i s v 12-24, Pagan i s v 12-27, Sukeshi i s v 12-50, Jattra s v 14-15.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Madrid s—85 bales wool, R Dossa and Co.

Australia s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 15 bales wool, C. Nanji; 300 cwt. oil-cake, New Mofussil Co; 60 bales wool, R Dossa and Co.

Circassia s—1,726 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 23 bales wool, F Khoopchund; 41 bales wool, G Gungadas; 85 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 366 bales wool, N. Goculdas.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—80 bales cotton-fly, K Visram and Co; 300 cwt. gum powder, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 1,136 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 1,401 cwt. poppyseed J. Fachiri.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—1,550 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,150 bales cotton, The Bombay Company; 50 bales cotton, J. A, Begbie and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—101 cwt. gum, P. Jethabhoy; 81 cwt. myrabollams, E Oomersey; 42 cwt. condiments, N K Jussawalla.

FOR TRIESTE.

Persia s—1,760 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 660 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Persia s—440 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR VEENICE

Persia s—1,500 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 210 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandy and Sons.

FOR HULL.

Kt. of the Thistle s—2,000 cwt cottonseed, and 2,000 cwt castorseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Glenely s—660 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Survia s—4,000 cwt rapeseed. Volkart Bros.

Magdala s—160 cwt soapnut, V Hurridas; 330 bales cotton, New Mofussil Co.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Magdala s—1,200 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR KOBE.

Ceylon s—100 bales cotton, Dhunjibhoy B Petit and Co.

Ceylon s—300 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 129 cotton bales Dinshaw D Currance and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Ceylon s—300 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—48 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—1,000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

Istock s—50 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the list of Messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office:—

From Lucknow to Mendidakhan Khendi Bazar Arjum from Mbow to Haraf; from Bilaspur to Mrs. Samoury; from Poona to Kareemkhan Mistri Prince's Dock Police Station; from Ahmedabad to Ahmedbux, Skin merchanti from Karad (Sat.) to Bandu Dhula Charmala Kawathi Khadi Kasamshet's Karakhaan; from Savantvadi to Ramachandra Marathi, Kalbadevi; from Mominabad to Gandooji Sawdagar, care of Ebrahimsaheb Sawgagar Galarasthi; from Colombo to Chandler, Bombay; and from Rangoon to Michel Sevastopuls, care of Ralli Brothers.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, May 20.

62 Signalling—Volunteers of all ranks wishing to go through a course of Army Signalling are requested to submit their names to the Adjutant by the 25th instant. If sufficient members register, a course of instruction will be started early in June.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

WOMEN'S DARK DAYS.

Bile Beans are Nature's Great Assistant in Restoring Health and Happiness.

Every woman has her dark days—days when the hours of housework drag wearily along, and when, may-be, her bones are filled with aches and pains. Fluttering of the heart, morning sickness, headache, capricious appetite, and constipation—these are some of the commonest symptoms of female trouble, which has its origin in a disordered liver and weakened stomach, and makes martyrs of 99 out of every 100 women.

Bile Beans, by eradicating all disorders of the digestive system, banish all these distressing symptoms. They cure in Nature's own way, and ensure a sound stomach and liver and a strong constitution

Mrs. A. Mc.Donald, wife of a farm servant, of Calrossie, Nigg. N. B., tells how Bile Beans ended four years of constant misery:

"The torture and suffering I experienced from pains in the back, stomach, and chest were something dreadful," she says. "My appetite left me, and when in bed I never could get to sleep. I was a complete wreck. Some times I would be doubled up with pain, and was unable to do my housework. I was also troubled with constipation.

"This continued for four years, and during the greater part of that time I was under treatment by doctors and took medicines until I had spent almost all my means. But I never got the least bit better until I commenced with Bile Beans. I continued taking Bila Beans until I was comrletely cured I can now eat my food, sleep at night, and am in a state of perfecet health."

Bile Beans are sold in sealed boxes by all chemists, at Re. 1 - per box, or Rs. 2-4 for box containing 3 times the quantity. Don't accept any pills offered loose; none are genuine Bile Beans unless sold in sealed boxes.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile-Beans Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Bile-Beans.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 20th May, 1907.

"IF I HAD ONLY KNOWN."

"IF I had only known there was such a remedy, I would have tried it long ago." It is not a fault to be laid at our door that you continue to suffer; we have, times, without number, told you of the wonderful effects produced by a regular course of

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

but we can do more than advise you to try them for yourself. You need not suffer another day; here is the remedy! And when you are cured you will say "If I had only known—!" It is quite possible that the one among your friends whom you admire for their beautiful clear skin, healthy appearance, vigorous, high spirits, keen perception and active brain—it is quite possible for that person to have secured health and vigour at the nominal cost of a few bottles of Prof. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS. They work wonders and will change a weak, worn-out constitution into one of strength, and a moody disposition into one of cheerfulness and mental brilliance. Test it in your own case. Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 pills of all chemists and of

THE ANGLO INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155 F. Market, Juma Musjid, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, *May* 17.] [Bombay, *May* 18.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	85	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes	94½		½
3½ do. Sterling Loan	98 3/8	⅛	
3½ do. Govt. Securities	65 1/2		1/16
Bar Silver in London	30 5/16	un	chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	30 5/16	un	chgd
Do. in New York	65 3/4	⅛	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·15	⅛	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·45		½
Do. do. do. New York	4·86¼	¼	
Discount Bank of England Rate	4%	since	25 Apl
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3½%	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight			
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3¾%	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3¾%	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans			
Do. 7-day Market Loans			

Amount paid into the Bank of England ... £ 125,000

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). ... ... 1s. 3 31/32d. unchanged.

£420,000 earmarked for the purpose of Indian Paper Currency Account have been released.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Silver to Bombay	£ 60,000
Gold "	£170,000
Silver to Calcutta	£ 10,000
Gold to "	£ 50,000

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	Quiet.
Futures	Steady
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Firm
Total Sales	7,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500
Imports	13,000
Mid-Americans	6·98+07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 5/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·49 +13	6·39 +13	6·34 +13	6·24 +13

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.
6·16 +13	6·08 +12	6·05 +12	6·04 +12	6·03 +13

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 8,000 bales
Do. do. last year ... 18,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... 3,000 "
Do. to Continent ... ...
Spot Cotton.—12·15+10

Futures.—Month of July, 10·05 +14
Do. do. Dec. 11·25 +16
(Advanced owing to firm cables and to Bull Support and short covering.)

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—11 13/16 unchanged
Futures—Month of July 11·90+01
Do. do. Aug. 11·70+01
Closing Tone of Futures—steady.

NEW YORK, May 17.

	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	59,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	26,000
Do. do. to France and Continent ...	61,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	498,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	325,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns, C. I. F.—*d.* 4 21/32 Sellers. Months—May-July.

Fair Coconadas C.I.F.—*d.* 4 21/32 Sellers, Months—May-July.

Coconada Cotton Ginned, London, C. I. F.—*d.* 4 23/32 Sellers. Months—May-July.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—

Yellow Gujarat per 416 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 55½ May-June—Dunkirk—Done Canal.

Brown Cawnpore, 53 June-July—Hamburg—Done Canal.

Linseed:—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 48—May-June—Havre—Sellers Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6¼ unchgd.

Sugar—

German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12s. 9d.

Months of Shipment—July-August—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar—Firm.

ARRIVALS:—"Horsley."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
1 Box Sovereigns	60,000	London	Peninsular	National Bank
16 Bars Silver	36,413	London	Do.	Chartered Bank.
1 Box Sovereigns	1,20,000	Aden	Do.	Mercantile Bank.
134 Bars Silver	3,08,984	London	Do.	Mercantile Bank.
2 Boxes Gold Bullion. Sovereigns	38,400 / 15,000	London.	Do.	Hongkong Bank.
1 Box Gold coins	16,317	Marseilles.	Do.	N. Foo'chand Javeri.
103 Bars Silver	2,32,434	London	Do.	Yokohama Bank.
33 Bars Silver	77,310	London	Do.	National Bank
1 Bundle Sovereigns. Gold coins Rupees	1,820 / 386 / 2,208	Jeddah	Shah Najam.	M. S. A. K. Hubibula.
1 Bundle Rupees	800	Dwarka	Lhasa	K. Lawjee.
1 Bundle Rupees	300	C. Maudvie.	Do.	Mack Mackenzie & Co.
1 Bundle Rupees	1,000	Linga	Bulimba	N. Backer.
1 Box Sovereigns	15,000	Aden	Peninsular	C. Hinshaw & Brothers.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	14,890	bales.
Wheat	11,143	cwts.
Linseed	19,668	"
Rapeseed	15,687	"
Gingellyseed	408	"
Poppyseed	13,111	"
Groundnuts	748	"
Castorseed	3,778	"
Rice	26,190	"
Myrabollams	322	"
Cottonseed	17,519	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	7,204	"
Joowar	2,333	"
Maize	Nil	

COTTON.

Market Report:—

Prices for contracts are stiffer for most descriptions but there is little business doing. Some settlements of westerns have been made at Rs. 247 to Rs. 248.

In spot cotton a moderate business was put through at Colaba, the demand from exporters running on much the same styles as usual and the same difficulty being experienced in selection. Mills were buying quietly.

New crop rates are firmer but beyond an occasional purchase of 100 bales or so there is nothing doing to test the Market.

The Liverpool Market is closed until Tuesday for the Whitsuntide Holidays.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	274	May
Fine " Nagpur Kampti	229	"
Fine " Damangaum Pulgaon	211	"
Fine " Khangaum Akola	206	"
Fine " Amraoti	206	"
F. G. " Khandeish	181/82	"
Fine " Khandeish	192	"
Fine " Bengals	184	"
Good Westerns	247/48½	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	251	"

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs. 257 1/2	March/08
Fully Good H. G. Bengals...	" 187	Jan/08
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	" 202	"
" " Khangaum Akola	" 222	"
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish	" 202	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—

The Market is firm with business doing at the following rates:—

Ready ...	Rs. 8 2 0 B. T.
May ...	" 8 8 0 B. T.
September ...	" 8 15 0 B. T.

Rapeseed:—

The Market is steady to firm with a moderate enquiry. We quote:—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 8 14 0 B. T
Delhi May	" 9 0 0 B. T.
Yellow Guzerat	" 9 6 0 B. T.
" Cawnpore	" 9 5 0 B. T.

Poppyseed—

Ready ... Rs. 10 2 0

The tone of the market is firmer and we quote—

Castorseed:—

... Rs. 26 0 0 Rs. 26 8 0

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed:—

... Rs. 22 0 0

Tone—Firm.

Wheat:—

The Market is firm owing to the scarcity of sellers and we quote—

White Delhi ... Rs. 4-15-0.

LOCAL YARNS:—

Market quiet. Little doing.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—

Bombay	1,400
India	55

Mills:—

Central India	1,965
Century	1,605
David	345
Empress	370
Kohinoor	670
Maneckji Petit	3,025
New City	545

Presses:—

Khangaum	410
Hingoli	125
New Mofussil	605

Miscellaneous:—

Alcock Ashdown and Co.	330
Badham Pile & Co.	125 X. D.
Bombay Flour Mill	945
Colaba Land and Mill	90
Delhi Flour Mill	160
Marks and Co	148
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	77¼
Treacher and Co.	610

Railway:—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	560
Amritsar-Patti	115
Tapti Valley	452¼

LONDON MARKETS.

London, *May* 16.] [Bombay, *May* 16.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols			
3 do. Rentes			
3½ do. Sterling Loan			
3½ do. Govt. Securities			
Bar Silver in London	30⅜	1/16	
Do, do. 2 months' hence	30⅜	1/16	
Do. in New York	65⅞	⅛	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·14		01
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·45	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York.	4·87	¼	
Discount Bank of England Rate.			
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight			
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight			
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills			
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills			
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2⅝		⅛
Do. 7-day Market Loans			

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	42,000 bales,
"	Sold on speculation	1,000 "
"	Sold for Exportation	1,000 "
"	Amounts forwarded to consumers	55,000 "
"	Actual Exports	10,000 "
"	Week's Imports	32,000 "
"	Stock	1,313,000 "
Surat's	Week's Sales	600 "
"	Sold for exportation	108 "
"	Amounts forwarded to consumers	1,500 "
"	Actual Exports	200 "
"	Week's Imports	1,000 "
"	Stocks	34,000 "
float	Americans	140,000 "
"	Indian	8,000 "

COTTON.

Market closed for Whitsuntide Holidays.

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 8,000
Do. do. last year... 10,000
Exports to Great Britain ... 1,000
Do. to Continent ... 2,000
Spot Cotton—12·15 unchgd.

Futures—Month of July 10·97—08
Do. do. Dec. 11·32+07
(Advanced early owing to bullish visible supply figures and declined later through bear pressure and bulls unloading.)

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—12+3/16.
Futures—Month of July 12·02+12
Do. do. Aug. 11·80+10
Closing Tone of Futures.—Steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Saturday Evening.] [19th May, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money:—

There is no change in the Money Market. One or two Banks would borrow at 4 per cent. per annum for two months fixed.

Exchange:—

The Market opened with all Banks offering to sell T.T. at 1/4 1/16d. and quoting 1/4 5/16 to buy 3 months' sight credits. Early in the day there was some demand for telegraphic transfers and a fair amount was placed at 1/4 1/16. As no bills were offered, several Banks withdrew their T.T. rate to 1/4 1/32 and offered to buy credits at 1/4 9/32 3 months' sight, securing a small amount of bills. Far Eastern rates are steady. We quote—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 4 1/32d. to 1/32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 4 3/32d. to 1/16d.
Credits—3 months' sight	1s. 4 5/16d. to 1/32
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 4 7/16d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	170½
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	139½
Hongkong—30 days' sight	156
Yokohama—30 days' sight	150
Shanghai—30 days' sight	[illegible]

Government Paper:—

The Market opened at 97 7/8 for cash and settlement. In the early part of the day the Bazaar dealers became sellers and without much doing rates fell to 97 3/4 for ready and forward. Calcutta Market is also easier. Their quotations are advised as 97 3/4 for ready and for delivery forward in a month. Bar Gold is unchanged.

Cash ...	97·12
1st Settlement	97·12

Bullion:—

Bar silver in London is unchanged at 30 5/16 for cash and for delivery forward in two months; but New York has improved 1/16 to 65 3/4. Locally the Market has been firm for the next two settlements. They opened at 77 5/16 and 77 1/16 respectively and have advanced about 5/16 as under. The price for ready bars opened at 79 1/8 ex-duty and close unchanged. Bar gold is steady. We quote—

	Rs. A. P.
English Bar Gold	24 2 0
Australian Bar Gold	24 1 0
Bombay Bar Gold	24 0 0
English Shield Sovereigns	15 0 0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15 0 0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	79 2 6
Ditto 1st Settlement	77 10 0
Ditto 2nd "	77 5 0

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th May, 1907, as compared with the statement of 14th May 1907:—

LIABILITIES.	May 7. Rs. a. p.	May 14. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,50,00,000 0 0	1,50,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	1,77,50,091 12 11	1,57,16,244 0 11
Other Deposits, &c.	14,09,02,472 5 10	14,26,75,517 14 8
Bank Post Bills, &c	14,34,631 10 7	9,17,437 7 4
Sundries	32,01,988 1 1	32,69,708 10 5
Rs.	19,82,89,183 14 5	19,75,78,908 1 4
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Securities	1,63,20,075 0 0	1,68,37,454 0 0
Other authorised Investments	45,86,330 12 0	45,60,760 12 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	4,91,93,386 0 0	4,72,46,399 11 5
Accounts of Credit on do.	4,21,35,494 8 7	4,18,91,717 15 6
Bills discounted &c	2,63,41,112 7 10	2,72,09,918 14 10
Balances with other Banks	11,41,297 0 3	10,18,000 3 2
Bullions	....	
Dead Stock	17,10,931 3 9	17,05,068 7 1
Stamps	13,744 10 0	13,835 8 0
Sundries	7,79,242 12 9	7,01,683 0 5
	14,22,21,714 8 3	14,11,87,828 8 5
Cash &c., at Head Office / Do. at Branches	5,60,67,469 6 3	5,63,91,079 8 11
Rs.	19,82,89,183 14 5	19,75,78,908 1 4

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Govt. Balance at Head Office	18,06,047	Decrease
Do. at Branches	2,27,801	Do.
Other Deposits	17,73,045	Increase
Post Bills	5,17,194	Decrease
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	4,91,809	Increase
Loans	19,46,987	Decrease
Accounts of Credit	2,43,777	Do.
Mercantile Bills	8,68,806	Increase
Cash at Head Office	8,93,438	Decrese
Do. at Branches	12,17,048	Increase

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Rate.
BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,400
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,500
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,200
Commercial Bank of India	40,000	70	100	Nil	25
Alliance Bank of Simla	15,000	100	100	12 pr. ct.	248
EXCHANGES BANKS.					
Charter Bank	0,000	£20	£20	14 pr. ct.	£60
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-15-0	£90
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	dvd 3	Rs. 550
Punjab National Bank	....	100	100	....	12
PRESSES.					
Akbar	400	1,250	1,250	125	yearly. 1,750
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 50	600
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 25	290
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs. 5	117½
Breule Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	dvd Rs. 20	210
Broach City Press Co. Ld.	500	900	900	dvd Rs. 25	170
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs. 150	300
East India	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 150	1,300
English Press and Manfg.	700	250	250	dvd Rs. 20	700
Fort	150	8,000	1,150	dvd Rs. 40	625
French	200	500	500	dvd Rs. 25	550
Harvy, and Sabapathy	150	100	500	dvd Rs. 40	125
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	100	dvd Rs. 20	400
Khangaum	250	450	450	dvd Rs. 40	40
Merchantile	1,600	125	400	dvd Rs. 50	587½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	409	400	dvd Rs. 40	600
Munmar	1,000	250	100	dvd Rs. 22½	275
new Berar	1,250	500	500	dvd Rs. 40	625 x.d
New Indian	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs. 10	137½
Prindcoof Wales.	600	500	500	dvd Rs. 30	460
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 150	2,325
Sind	400	650	750	dvd Rs. 20	500
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	20	215
Volkar	450	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,090
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown.	11,750	100	100	dvd Rs. 14	330
Back Bay Baths.	500	50	50	dvd Rs. 10	3
Badham Pile	500	100	100	12 pr. ct.	125 x.d.
Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation	1,300	2,500	1,500	dvd Rs. 180	8,650
Do. New Issue.	1,800	685	375	dvd Rs. 45	2,175xd
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	6 pr. ct.	32
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	25	945
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,700	200	200	Nil	160
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	12 pr. ct.	50
Indian Guarantee Surely Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18½
John Roberts and Co.	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs. 10	190
Kemp and Co.	2,000	200	175	14	214
Kurrachi Landing	500	500	200	20	125
Marcks and Co., Ld.	4,000	109	100	dvd Rs. 10	147
Napier Hotel Co.	2,000	100	100	Nil	52
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	100	50	6-1-4 pr. ct.	150
Phillips and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	8 ½ pr. ct.	56
Port Canning Co.	5,000	1,000	1,000	21	450
Sunday and Co.	1,000	100	100		25
Treacher and Co.	2,000	1,000	500	35	610
Thacker and Co.	1,500	100	....	12 pr. ct.	260
Telephone Co.	13,500	25	25	1½	38x.d.
SHARES.					
Alliance	1,000	1,000	all	Dvd 12 1/2	175
Bombay United.	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 15	425
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs. 125	675
Central India	7,500	500	500	dvd Rs. 75	1,965
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,000
Connaught Mills.	1,650	500	500	30	470
Colaba Land and Mills	4,000	700	500	dvd Rs. 30	965
Cooria Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 100	600
Currimbhoy Mills	750	1,000	000	dvd Rs. 60	1,040
David Mills	1,460	500	500	dvd Rs. 20	345
Empress	2,100	500	500	30	365
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,210x.d
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rt. 60	600
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	30	480
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,050
Imperial Cotton.	900	500	1,000	15	200
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	500	dvd Rs. 60	800
Indo-China Manfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	25	dvd Rs. 100	1,100
James Greaves	1,300	500	1,000	30	435
Jamshed Manfg. Co.	1,800	250	1,000	dvd 10	150
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 60	500
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	842	1,000	1,000	od Rs. 50	375
Khandeish	750	1,000	108	dvd Rs. 50	775
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	600
Kohinoor Mills	2,800	500	500	25	670
Leopold	3,500	100	1,000	3	65
Lakmidas Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 50	400
Madras United	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	2,700
Manockjee Petit.	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 225	3,030
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 150	2,525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	125
Presidency Mills Co., Ld.	1,742	1,000	1,000	dvd Rt. 40	900
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	900
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	850
Sassoon	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	925
Sholapore Mills.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 150	3,475
Southern Mahratta	2,380	250	250	10	170
Sun Mills, Ld.	3,200	250	250	15	150
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 80	1,050
Sassoon and Alliance	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 87	505
Union Mills Ld.	1,900	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Western India	1,900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	510
RAILWAY COMPANIES					
Ahmedabad Dholka Ry.	11,000	100	100		109
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	4,000	500	500	13-0-0	[illegible]
Tapti Valley and Co.	5,000	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

U. P. LINSEED AND RAPESEED.

Final report on the linseed and rapeseed crop of 1906-07.:—

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1904-05, the areas under (*a*) linseed and (*b*) rape and mustard in the United Provinces have represented (*a*) some 17·4 per cent. and (*b*) some 2·5 per cent. respectively, of the total area under these crops in British India.

Character of the Season.—In Bundelkhand where linseed is chiefly sown, moisture for sowing was sufficient, but was insufficient in the eastern sub-montane districts where both linseed and rapeseed are largely grown. The winter rains were late and when they arrived in February they did some good, but continued wet and cloudy weather in February and March produced fungoid diseases in the greater part of the province.

Area.—The total areas under linseed and rapeseed sown unmixed are compared below for the past two years:—

	1905-06. Acres.	1906-07. Acres.
Linseed ...	210,856	315,023
Rapeseed ...	154,740	153,363

Owing to drought in Bundelkhand the area sown with linseed in 1905 had declined by 423,690 acres; in 1906 it increased by 104,167 acres or 49 per cent., of which Allahabad Division contributed 65,652 acres, Rohilkhand 4,707 acres, Benares 7,562 acres, Lucknow 6,517 acres, and Fyzabad 16,051 acres. The area under rapeseed, which in 1905 was 10 per cent. above that of the preceding year is almost exactly what it was last year. Oudh shows an increase of 8,551 acres; but for the reason already stated a decrease of 12,944 acres took place in Gorakhpur; the net decrease for the province being 1,377 acres only. The area of linseed and rapeseed grown mixed with other crops as borders and lines is roughly estimated at 633,000 and 2,210,000 acres respectively compared with 567,000 and 2,026,000 acres last year.

Condition.—In Bundelkhand and Mirzapur the oilseeds crops escaped injury and the yield has been good; but in the rest of the province fungoid diseases have seriously affected the outturn. The loss is not, however, as great as in the case of wheat: and for the province as a whole the outturn of linseed is now estimated at 80 per cent. and of rapeseed at 75 per cent. of the normal compared with 70 and 75 per cent. respectively last year. The condition by divisions is given below, 100 denoting a normal crop:—

Divisions.	Linseed.	Rapeseed.
Meerut	35	55
Agra	60	70
Rohilkhand	75	60
Allahabad	95	80
Benares	95	80
Gorakhpur	70	75
Lucknow	80	75
Fyzabad	75	80

Outturn.—The estimated outturn of linseed sown unmixed amounts to 56,000 tons compared with 33,000 last year and of rapeseed at 30,000 tons, the same as in the last year. The increase in the case of the former amounts to 72 per cent. The estimated outturn of both pure and mixed crops of linseed and rapeseed is given seperately in the following table for the past two years; the estimate is very conjectural in the case of the mixed crop which is gathered in very small quantities chiefly for home consumption:

	Linseed 1905-06.	Linseed 1906-07.	Rapseed 1905-06.	Rapseed 1906-07.
	Tons	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Pure ...	33,000	56,000	30,000	30,000
Mixed ...	88,000	113,000	398,000	424,000

Trade and Prices.—The exports of linseed from April to December rose from 20,289 tons in 1905 to 32,717 tons in 1906 and of rapeseed from 29,707 to 65,365 tons. They are much below the average exports of the four years 1901 to 1904, which come to 116,176 and 130,067 tons respectively. The linseed crop has been comparatively better this year and prices are now somewhat lower, both in the local marts and at the ports, but those of rapeseed are higher at the ports. The average of the prices of linseed and rapeseed reported on 1st May 1906 for selected marts in these provinces and the prices at the ports of Calcutta and Bombay are given below:—

	Linseed. 1906. Rs. A. P.	Linseed. 1907. Rs. A. P.	Rapeseed. 1906. Rs. A. P.	Rapeseed. 1907. Rs. A. P.
Average price of selected districts	4 13 10	4 9 0	5 3 7	5 3 7
Calcutta	5 10 6	5 6 6	5 4 0	6 0 0
Bombay	6 2 1	5 11 10	5 11 10	6 12 9

U. P. WHEAT.

Final report on the wheat crop of 1906-07.

Notice.—On an average of the five years ending 1904-05 the area under wheat in the United Provinces has represented some 27·9 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

The ratio of irrigated wheat acreage to total wheat acreage (a) in British India and (b) in the United Provinces has in the five years ending 1904-05, averaged (a) some 38·2 per cent. and (b) some 50·9 per cent, respectively. In the United Provinces the ratio this year is about 53 per cent.

Character of the Season.—The autumn rains were favourable for the preparation of the land and left sufficient moisture for sowing except in the eastern districts, where it was insufficient in consequence of the scanty rainfall in September. The months of October and November were practically rainless throughout the provinces and irrigation was resorted to where possible. The falls in December and January were too light and scattered to be of much use; but good general rain was received throughout the province in February and at first benefited the wheat crop. The greater part of this month was, however, unusually wet: all districts received over an inch of rain and the falls ranged as high as five inches in the plains and seven in the hills. The month of March was also unusually wet. Continued cloudy weather and rain favoured the spread of rust which has damaged the crop very seriously. Hailstorms were also frequent during February and March but the loss from this cause was confined to a few localities.

Area.—In 1905 the dryness of season at seed-time had led to a decrease of 17 per cent. in the area sown with wheat in that year; in 1903 with a more normal sowing season an increase of nearly 9 per cent. has taken place. The total area under wheat this year amounts to 7,039,097 acres compared with 6,478,916 acres last year which gives an increase of 560,181 acres. It is, however, one per cent. less than the average area of the preceding five years but exceeds by nearly 10 per cent. the average area of the preceding ten years. The area under wheat grown alone amounts to 5,537,712 acres and that of wheat sown mixed with gram and barley to 1,501,385 acres compared with 5,158,028 and 1,320,888 acres respectively in the preceding year. The only districts which exhibit decreases are Dehra Dun (1,658 acres), Saharanpur (34,555 acres), Muzaffarnagar (15,130 acres), Pilibhit (1,307 acres), Gorakhpur (12,683 acres) and Basti (4,590 acres). In the remaining districts there has been an increase. Allahabad and Agra divisions, which in the preceding year suffered from drought, show an increase of 31 and 15 per cent respectively, Meerut of 3 per cent., Rohilkhand of 4 per cent., Benares of 14 per cent., Lucknow of 16 per cent. and Fyzabad of 10 per cent. Gorakhpur alone exhibits a decrease of one per cent.

Condition.—The wheat crop was exceedingly promising until February but the rest of the season was very unfavourable, and rust became general and severe. Strong winds when the crop was ripening also reduced the outturn. The loss to the wheat crop has been most serious in the Gorakhpur, Lucknow and Fyzabad divisions, were nearly half of the outturn was lost and the yield is now estimated at 55 per cent. of the normal. In the rest of the province the crop was less injuriously affected and is now estimated at 70 per cent. in Agra, Rohilkhand and Benares; at 75 in Allahabad and at 80 per cent. of the normal in Meerut. For the province as a whole the crop is estimated at 70 per cent. compared with 80 per cent. last year. The quality of grain is generally reported to be bad as is usually the case in such seasons.

Outturn.—The outturn of wheat sown alone is this year estimated at 1,755,000 tons compared with 2,018000 tons in 1905-06 and of wheat sown in combination with barley and gram at 410,000 tons; total 2,165,000 tons, which is 11 per cent. less than the estimated yield of the preceding year. The decrease would have been still greater but for an increase of 9 per cent. in the area sown as already noticed. Wheat sown with other crops and not harvested separately is largely consumed locally and does not add to the stock of wheat from which exports are drawn.

Trade and Prices.—Exports of wheat during the nine months from April to December 1905 were very small amounting to 139,919 tons; in 1906 they further dropped to 121,256 tons, which figure is the lowest during the past ten years except in 1901 when 103,422 tons were exported. Owing to floods the last kharif harvest was very short in the Gorakhpur division and in the adjoining provinces of Behar and Bengal. Prices were therefore kept up throughout the year. The yield of the other rabi crops has this year been satisfactory, but the injury to the wheat crop has been so great that prices are still little below the figure reached in 1905—the year of frost. The following table shows the rates which ruled at the ports of Calcutta and Bombay on 1st May of the last three years and also the average prices of wheat as reported from selected marts of the province. The rates are this year slighly lower in the local marts; but in Calcutta they are a little higher and in Bombay just equal to those of last year.

Price of wheat per maund of 82⅛ lbs.

	1905. Rs. A. P.	1906. Rs. A. P.	1907. Rs. A. P.
Average price of selected districts in U. P.	3 1 0	3 3 1	2 15 7
Calcutta	3 3 0	3 6 0	3 7 0
Bombay	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Memorial Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 3 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BAXTER-BARTHAM—Hepworth—May 10, Hepworth William Francis Baxter-Bartram, son of the late Mr. Francis Arthur Bartram, Tonbridge, Kent, to Edith Richmond, daughter of John William Hepworth, Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WARNER—May 15, at "Croton Lodge," Mysore, the wife of Staff Sergeant J. D. Warner, Transport Corps, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GORDON—May 7, at the Military Station Hospital, Ranikhet, Kumaon, Lilian Campbell Lincoln Gordon, aged 14 years, third daughter of the late Lincoln Gordon, District Traffic Superintendent, O. & R. Railway, Lucknow, and grand-daughter of the late John Gordon, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, and of the late William Alfred Billings, Examiner, P. W. D. Accounts, Central Provinces, India.

GREENE—May 11, at her residence at Serampore, Georgiana M. G. Greene, widow of the late James Augustine Greene, M. D., M. S. C. S., aged 60 years 5 months and 13 days. R. I. P.

MACKENZIE—May 14, at the Crags, Simla, Emma Elizabeth Sophia, the dearly loved wife of Colonel A R D Mackenzie.

TWEEDIE—May 16, at the General Hospital, of heat apoplexy Dr. Alexander Tweedie, of the Str. City of Manchester.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO PAY US A VISIT.

ONCE A CUSTOMER ALWAYS A CUSTOMER.

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A similar preparation in the same kind of bottle, but with the wellknown flavour of wintergreen. Re. 1.

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THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 7m.; High water, 3 51m, 4-18a.; Low water, 9-46m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

An Annual Fair.—The annual fair in connection with the Parsee Adar feast takes place to-day on the maidan at Cruickshank Road.

Missing Youth Found.—Rostomji Muncherji Mehta, a Parsee youth of unsound mind, who was reported missing, was found on the Hornby Road on Saturday night.

The Third Esperanto Congress.—An account for the Third Esperanto International Congress, Fund has been kindly opened by Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co. In addition to the contribution received from the Mir of Khairpore and the Maharaja of Bobbili, Chota Udaipur and Rampur, Khan Bahadur Hormasji Manekji Bhiwandiwala of Uran has generously subscribed Rs. 1,500.

Music at Green's Gardens.—The following programme of Music will be played at Green's Garden to-day, from 7 to 9 p.m.

March	The Gladiator	Sousa
Overture	Deux Magots	Bouillon
Waltz	Luna	Lincke
Selection	The Cingalee	Monckton
Mazurka	Glücklich ist wer vergisst	Strauss
Czardas	Dernier Amour	Gung'l
Waltz	Wiener Burger	Ziehrer
Two Step	Smoky Mokes	Holzmann

Malayali Social Gathering.—The annual social gathering of the Malayalis, resident in Bombay, was held last Saturday evening at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Byculla, when a large number of Malayalis and their friends assembled. A novel and appreciative feature of the gathering was the presence of Malayali ladies. Mr. Rama Iyer proposed Mr. P. V. Ramunni to the chair and addressed the gathering at length. A most interesting programme was gone through and toasts were drunk in honour of the King-Emperor, the Maharaja and Ranees of Travancore, and the Maharaja of Cochin by Messrs. J. E. D'Cruz, K. U. Mathews and J. F. Swyny respectively. Mr Ramunni, the President, proposed the health of Mr. R. C. C. Carr, I. C. S. Resident in Travancore. For the excellent arrangements made and the success of the gathering, credit is due to the energetic Secretaries, Messrs. P. C, Ramunni, J. F. Swyny and T. G. Panikkar. After partaking of refreshments the gathering dispersed, endorsing a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 7th May.

Considered the following letter dated the 6th May, from Mr. Fred. Mitchell, representing the Bandmann Theatre Company:—

"Owing to the enormous rentals demanded for the available theatres in Bombay, Mr. Bandmann, whose intention is to supply amusement to the public from time to time with the series of companies under his management, finds it difficult to visit Bombay as proposed unless some arrangement is made to provide even a temporary theatre costing a small monthly rental.

For this purpose he approached the Government for a plot of ground at the Maidan, which unfortunately could not be obtained.

Mr. Bandmann's idea is to lease a plot of ground from the Trust to build a permanent theatre, but as there are no suitable spots available at present, a temporary theatre will serve his purpose until the time when the other could be mooted out.

He will therefore apply to the Trust to lease him a plot of ground next to the Princess Street for a period of 18 to 24 months, for which he is willing to pay the usual monthly rental to be herein fixed by the Trust. He understands that plots Nos. 17, 18 and 19 are at present unoccupied.

We are enclosing herewith the plan and shall thank you if you will kindly treat this as a special case and bring the matter before the Board at your early convenience and oblige."

Resolution.—Plots Nos. 17-19, Princess Street, may be leased temporarily for a period not exceeding 2 years to Mr. Bandmann for the purpose in question at a ground rent of Rs. 500 per mensem, on condition that he pays all Municipal Rates and Taxes, makes a deposit of Rs. 6,000 to be returned on the satisfactory termination of the lease, and complies with all Municipal regulations.

The plans of the structure to be submitted to be passed for approval before erection.

A MISTAKE

It is a mistake to imagine that Pure Wool Clothing is heating. Remember that Wool is a non-conductor of heat, as well as of cold. Light Pure Wool under-clothing acts as a shield against heat as well as against cold, and a light Flannel Suit is the acme of comfort and safety combined. But be sure your garments are Pure Wool. Beware of the adulterated fabrics commonly sold as woollen. The "LALIMLI" Pure Wool Fabrics, made by us in Cawnpore, are guaranteed to be Pure, Sound, Unsophisticated Wool throughout.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MAY 20, 1907.

THE WAHABI SEDITION AND PRESENT DAY POLITICS.

"In Eastern Bengal, every district was tainted with treason and the peasantry down the whole course of the Ganges, from Patna to the Sea, were accustomed to lay apart weekly offerings in aid of the rebel camp." This picture which might with slight variations stand for a Calcutta sketch of the same area to-day, was limned some forty years ago by a well-known Anglo-Indian writer a decade or so after Wahabism had received its quietus from the Government of India. As we have already said, we do not believe there are any grounds for regarding the present unrest in India as the outcome of a political conspiracy, as the absence of cohesion among the different sections of the people, and the difficulty of reconciling conflicting interests will always militate against a movement of this description. The Maharajah who told Mr. Sydney Low (the recent writer of "A Vision of India") that the day after the English left the country his sowars would be formed into raiding parties for the exploitation of his neighbours' territory, unconsciously expressed the attitude of the various races towards one another, an attitude which prevents the realization of that Congress ideal, a United India. To suggest, as some excited publicists have, that the present unrest is but the preliminary to a new edition of the Indian Mutiny is to betray historical as well as political incapacity. For the cataclysm of the fifties of last century was a purely military revolt in which only a small proportion of the people shared; had it been a universal manifestation of a wish to subvert our rule, we could never have recovered India. The political outlook at the present moment is far removed from the conditions which prevailed when Canning ruled India, and supplies no reason for those ebullitions of popular feeling which we have recently witnessed, for probably no Government which the country has ever had was in greater sympathy with the people, as evinced by the concessions it is now formulating in the direction of self-rule.

It is the Bengali patriots, who by their crusade of Swadeshi with a political hue, and its more malevolent subjunctive, Swaraj, have succeeded in evoking a situation which to some extent resembles the Wahabi movement of last century and like it may require Government intervention for its suppression. When Wahabism was adopted as the national religion of Northern and Central Arabia a couple of centuries ago it assumed the guise of a reformation having for its object the purification of the Mahomedan ritual which had been defiled by Turkish practices at the holy places, which were abominations in the eyes of these rigid purists. The resistance the movement encountered led to the consolidation of its followers into a formidable band of schismatics who became powerful enough to establish a kingdom of their own to which for a period they annexed Mecca and Medina. We are not now concerned with the mutabilities of their fortunes in Arabia, beyond noting that they were eventually defeated and dispersed by Egyptian troops, as it is to the implanting of their propaganda in India to which we desire to direct attention. The first Indian missionary of the new cult was Syed Ahmed, an ex-Pindari, who embraced religion as a means of livelihood after those bands of marauderers had been suppressed in the early years of last century. After a few years probation with a Mussulman professor of divinity at one of the Northern cities, Syed Ahmed, began his campaign against our rule in India by the enunciation of doctrines not altogether dissimilar to those now professed by certain Bengali extremists, and in the exposition of which Mr. Bepin Chunder Pal has been recently engaged in Madras. Ostensibly the new evangel was a purely religious movement, but in the hands of its assiduous disciples its political aspects were soon developed and by the time Government elected to take notice of it, a serious conspiracy had been formed having as an objective the complete subversion of our power. Its adherents were most numerous in Bengal, a feature which distinguishes the present crusade, for Syed Ahmed made Patna the pivot of his propaganda where he established his Khalifs, or vice-regents who by means of their missioners radiated the new cult into all parts of the province, and levied fees for the support of the rebel camp to which allusion is made at the commencement of this article. But his activities were not restricted to Eastern India, as after his return from a pilgrimage to Mecca in the twenties of last century, Bombay was for a period the scene of his operations, and Wahabism was an active and pernicious cult in this city for a number of years.

Portions of Madras also caught the infection which, although it was designed for Mussulmans only, appealed to the restless spirit of other classes also, as the history of the movement discloses that some of its supporters were not followers of the Islamic ritual. Syed Ahmed however soon discovered a more congenial sphere for his puritanical creed among the border tribes of the North-West and spent the last ten years of his life in stirring up strife between them and the Sikhs who then held the Punjab. He was eventually killed in one of the numerous fights between his followers and Ranjit Singh's forces, but the propaganda he had implanted in the frontier survived him, and when we annexed the Punjab this deadly heritage came with it, and cost us several campaigns for its suppression. For years after Syed Ahmed's disappearance the movement he had so successfully implanted in India grew in dimensions and potency, manifesting itself in occasional local disturbances, similar to those which are perturbing some Anglo-Indian minds at the present moment, until the Government of India commenced active legal operations against its followers in the sixties of last century. The history of the Wahabi trials and the remarkable and extensive ramifications of its propaganda which they unfolded, occupies a small library of official reports, a study of which at the present time is not without interest as exemplifying how a cult which wins popular support may spread in India. Wahabism as a political factor in Bengal or elsewhere in these Dominions has been extinct since the early seventies of last century, and its more recent prototype, Pan-Islamism, has never appealed to Indian imagination like the stern puritanism of the older movement. Having the experience of its conflict with Wahabism as a precedent, the Government of India does not need the adventitious assistance of Parliamentarians who discern treason in every manifestation which impinges upon the law and demands the fulmination of special repressive measures. As we have already stated, the present unrest will in all probability eventually expire from inanition, which has been the fate of many previous movements in India. If it should demand more serious attention, the Government are fully equipped with all the requisite authority for its restriction, and the recent occurrences in the Punjab are indications that they will not hesitate to resort to coercion, when official toleration is exhausted and inaction might be construed as weakness.

THE PARSI FESTIVAL OF FIRE.

To-day the Parsis keep one of their most solemn festivals, namely, that of fire. The Parsis, it is well-known, have great reverence for fire, and this reverence is called by their ignorant detractors worship, and the term fire-worshippers has almost become synonymous with Parsis. But they do not in reality worship fire. They venerate it. They do not practise pyrolatry but pyrodulia, as Hyde, the enthusiastic pioneer of knowledge about their religion, pointed out already two centuries ago. Fire they consider as the noblest creation of God, the Sun himself being only fire in another form. The Parsis venerate the Sun also as the best manifestation of fire, and are therefore commonly, but erroneously, set down as sun-worshippers also. They call fire the son of God, in their metaphorical way in the Avesta, that is, his best handiwork, the purest of the elements and that which purifies everything. Fire is essential to existence, fire is life; without fire there would be no life. Light is one of the chief properties of fire, and it pervades the whole universe; which without it would be immersed in darkness. Such being the importance of this element of fire, there is nothing surprising in the fact that the Parsis have made it from the earliest times their chief object of veneration. In their spiritual hierarchy fire is represented by one of the seven archangels or 'councillors of Ahurmazd,' and also by one of the angels called Adar. Ten of their months are sacred to fire and called after this archangel and angel, Ardibihest and Adar. The thirty days of their month are called after the names of the angels, the two presiding over fire amongst them. Hence it must happen that a day of the month Ardibihest is also called Ardibihist, and a day of the month Adar is also called Adar. These two days in the whole year are considered very sacred to fire. To-day in one of these two days. The present is the month called Adar and of this month to-day is the day which is also called Adar; this day is, so to say, twice sacred to the angel of fire, Adar, and therefore the Parsis keep a solemn festival to fire on it. The Moghul Emperor Akbar who had a decided bias towards the Parsi religion, adopted Parsi festivals and kept this festival of fire on the day Adar with great *eclat* in his Court at Delhi and Agra.

The Parsis at the present day observe this festival like most others with little solemnity but with great good cheer. What solemnity there is consists in frequenting in large numbers the fire temples which are all very busy to-day. Nearly all these temples, of which the city possesses more than a hundred, are patronised by Parsis who go there with an offering of sandalwood for the fire and a small coin for the ministering priests, who thus profit much on this day. Many people who do not as a rule go to these fire temples on ordinary occasions, make it a point to attend them on this day and make their offerings. They also say the special prayers of their liturgy set apart for fire. These prayers consist of little more than praises of fire and its many useful properties. Of these properties the most useful attributed to fire is that of healing all sickness. We shall give one specimen from the liturgy used on the occasion which illustrates this property of healing, both moral and physical sickness: "He (the angel of fire) it is who is healing with purity, healing with the law, healing with plants, healing with Manthras, who heals the pure man with charms, for he is the most healing of medicaments. Sickness runs away, death runs away, the Devas run away, the oppositions run away, Ashmog the impure runs away, the sinful hostile man runs away. Contempt runs away, haughtiness runs away, fever runs away, cruelty runs away, quarrelsomeness runs away, the evil eye runs away. The lying false speech runs away." The repetition and reiteration which are so obvious here in this extract are the characteristic of all these liturgies and indeed of the entire Avesta; but this repetition is not so unpleasant in the original which is metrical. It may be noted here that Ardibihest, the angel that presides over fire, seems to be the one best suited to the present times to invoke when we are assailed by disease and death, plague, famine and want; and indeed it is believed by many Parsis that Ardibihest is the smiter of plague. The burning of wood and incense as is done by Parsis in honour of their angel of fire, is also one of the methods recommended by sanitary science for driving out plague by disinfecting.

This day, as it is sacred to fire, is considered very auspicious for instituting new fire temples, and some famous temples have been founded on this day in the past history of the Parsis. The most ancient fire temple among the Parsis in India was founded on this day Adar of the month Adar in Sanjan within a century of the great dispersion occasioned by the defeat of Yezdigird at the hands of the conquering Arabs in 638 A.D. The Parsis, when they were compelled to fly from Persia and to seek shelter in Gujarat, brought with them their sacred fire, and this fire their Dasturs reconsecrated on Indian soil in Sanjan about a hundred miles north of Bombay near the Portuguese settlement of Damaun, on the present day of Adar 1186 years ago. This fire has stood the vicissitudes of nearly twelve centuries and is still burning as bright as ever without any danger of being extinguished, only a few miles from Sanjan at Oodwada which is thus a holy place of pilgrimage for the Parsis. To-day this fire at Oodwada celebrates its 1187th birthday. We know of very few holy places and shrines which can boast of an equally long and continuous existence. This fire of Oodwada was already burning for a century and a half when Alfred began to reign in 871, and it dates only a century and a quarter after Christianity was introduced into pagan England by Augustine in 596. The oldest fire temple in Bombay was also consecrated on this day Adar almost two centuries ago in 1709. It is situated in a back lane behind Church Gate Street almost vis-a-vis to the Cathedral which is ten years its junior. The Parsis had an older fire-temple in Bombay, one built about 1673; but it was burnt down in the great fire in the Fort of 1803. The Parsis came to Bombay from Surat with us. Yet we did not erect a house of God and place of worship till quite half a century had elapsed after our possession of the island. The Parsis may be said to have brought their fire with them here from Surat—an off-shoot of the old tree of Sanjan no doubt—and one of the first things they did on settling here was to erect their house of God.

THEATRES AND TEMPLES.

There was a time when it was said with truth: "Wherever God erects a House of Prayer, the devil's sure to build a chapel there." But in these days it is not done without a protest, even though the theatre may not be an invention of the evil one. We must say that we fully approve opposition to bringing the two into unnecessarily close proximity, and the memorialists against the erection of a theatre near the Wadia Fire Temple have our fullest sympathy. In another column we publish the text of two protests against the scheme which we hope will have the fullest effect. We would point out that at the time a proposal was afoot to erect a theatre on perhaps the best site in Bombay, opposite the Apollo Hotel, the worshippers at the new Roman Catholic Church and the members of the Young Men's Christian Association joined in raising their voices against the scheme. Their representations were listened to and the scheme was abandoned. We hope that similar success will attend the opposition raised by the Parsees in the present case.

THE LORDS.

As illustrating the indifference of the members of the Upper House to the legislative work of that chamber, a Home contemporary gives a list of Peers who have "not taken in a single division during the whole of the past year." Among the peers so named are Lord Minto, Lord Cromer, Lord Northcote, Lord Kitchener, Lord Lamington, Lord Grey, Lord Selborne and about a hundred others. Our contemporary can account to its satisfaction for the absenteeism of four of these—Lords Grey, Minto, romer and Kitchener, but of none of the others. It never heard of the offices held by Lord Northcote, Lord Lamington, Lord Plunkett, Lord Chelmsford, Lord Aberdeen, and a host more. Or, if it heard of them, it was not going to say, for to have done so would have spoilt its case.

H. M. S. *Proserpine*, Commander H. W. James sailed for Colombo on Saturday.

THE Anchor Line s. s. *Olympia* passed Suez homeward bound on the 16th instant.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. *Franz Ferdinand* from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the afternoon of the 17th instant.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to England on Saturday by the P. & O. mail steamer *Peninsular* were Commander A. B. Barker, R. N., the Hon. Mr. Justice Kensington and Dr. J. Pollen.

PASSENGERS arrived on Friday by the English mail were landed at the Carna Bunder and passengers proceeded to England on Saturday by the P. & O. mail steamer *Peninsular* were shipped from the same Bunder owing to the Ballard Pier being closed for traffic on account of the dock extension work.

THE Rev. A. L. Jukes, Rector of West Hackney, discussing the new Workmen's Compensation Act, observed that if the gardener pinched his finger or an accident befel the verger the churchwardens would be called upon to pay. If anything happened to the curate the bishop would be dropped on.

BURMA is practically the only source of supply of jade stone, whilst the only demand is from China. The value fluctuates considerably. For a really good jade the rich Chinaman will give its weight in gold. A small fragment for a signet ring fetches from Rs. 450 to Rs. 600. The demand is universal throughout China and the prices of the best description shows no tendency to fall.

ACCORDING to the Ceylon Topographical Department, the monsoon arrived at Colombo on the 7th instant. The weather is unsettled and a strong south-west wind is blowing, a correspondent wrote on the 14th instant. The *Times of Ceylon*, however, regards the wind and occasional rainstorms as the *chota bursat* and is prepared to accept it for the usual fortnight before the break of the big monsoon.

A CORRESPONDENT telegraphs:—Great preparations for the Vizagapatam Industrial Exhibition are now going on; the Government is co-operating. Contractors are busy preparing the grounds and buildings and general and special stalls are being erected. Exhibits are arriving daily and the Committee requests other exhibitors to expedite the despatch of their exhibits.

THE Burmans have a very primitive method of extracting amber. After the harvest they dig a pit as near as possible to where amber has been found before. They usually go down about 45ft. and if nothing is found at that depth the pit is abandoned. Three men usually work in partnership. One man digs a three hours shift, the other two sitting at the pit's mouth and drawing up earth until their time comes to go below. Burmese amber is hard but easy to polish. The cutting and polishing is a Mandalay industry, where also amber beads are manufactured, which are in good demand for rosaries and necklaces. The amber industry brings but little revenue to Government, but it gives some return to a few hundred people who would otherwise be idle after their harvest.

MR. ARTHUR STANLEY, M.P., who presided at a meeting in support of the Bishop of London's Fund at Grosvenor House on the 24th April, illustrated the uselessness to which some of the City churches have been reduced by the following story:—A certain clergyman was pleased to receive an invitation to preach at one of the well-known churches in the Metropolis. Arrived there in good time for Service he began to robe. "Don't trouble to take off your coat," observed the verger, "I will ring the bell until 11 o'clock, and if nobody turns up we shall not have the Service at all!" Just on the stroke of 11 one lady appeared, and it was resolved to proceed; but it was not until after the Service had begun that the clergyman discovered that the lady was not a parishoner; but his own maiden aunt, who had come there to hear him preach.

PROMINENCE was given in the *Daily Mail* of the 25th April to an interview with a Spanish diplomat published in the *Correspondencia de Espana*, in which it was declared that as a result of the meeting of King Edward with the King of Spain a Naval Alliance between England and Spain had been concluded, Spain undertaking to put her naval ports and arsenals in modern condition and to add to her Fleet six battleships, six fast cruisers and twelve sea-going destroyers. England and Spain, it was further stated, were to be two of the partners in a quadruple *entente*, the other parties to which would be France and Italy. Many further details were quoted which gave an appearance of substance to the story. The *Westminster Gazette*, however, on the same evening, announced that it was able to say on authority that the whole report has the creation of a fertile imagination.

KARACHI NOTES AND NEWS

The Port Trustees.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
KARACHI, MAY 15.

The filling up of recent vacancies on the Board of the Port Trust is the occasion for a good many people to review in their minds the matter of the *personnel* of the whole Board. It is a subject in which criticism will not be wasted, and yet a subject on which criticism will not readily be forthcoming in the necessary independent spirit. The fact that all criticism is taken not on its own merits but on the personality of the critic is the curse of all local journalism, and that curse in India is potent to make a thousand newspapers perfect Saharas of news, adulation and advertisements, without a single basis of independent thought and writing.

The Board of Port Trustees consists of eleven members appointed as follows:—

Ex-officio."—The Collector of Karachi (Chairman), the Chief Collector of Customs in Sind (Vice-Chairman) the District TrafficSuperintendent, North-Western Railway, and the Brigade Major.

Nominated by Government"—two members. Representative of the Chamber of Commerce—three members; "Representative of the Municipality"—two members.

Constitutionally the Board must include at least two native members. Having made the rule it might have been expected Government would see to its fulfilment by itself nominating two native members. But no! and at the last election of Municipal members the Municipality was informally told that two natives would have to be elected as otherwise the constitution of the Board would be irregular. The Municipality might legitimately have replied "see thou to that," for there is not the slightest justification for thus limiting the Municipality's choice. In such elections the amount of intrigue chicane and bargaining that goes on is extremely unwholesome for the health of the body civic. Remarkable too is the zeal with which gentlemen entirely without any knowledge of mercantile affairs and the business of the Port proffer their services. That, however, is paralleled by the keenness of Europeans (who have not otherwise shown any symptom of zeal for public affairs) to get on the Port Trust. The net result is that the Port Trustees contain among their number some men remarkable neither for their ability nor experience but ready always to play the easy game of "follow my leader." By more than one person whose opinion is worth consideration it is thought that the Port Trust as now constituted is weaker than it has been for years, and this at the very time when its responsibilites are heaviest, its decisions and plans most potent in their effect on the port's future. The undoubted cause of the rot is the fact that Trustees are paid fees. The miserable £100 a year that ordinary Trustees receive is quite large enough sum to cause some men occasionally to manœuvre to get on the Port Trust, and others better fitted in every way to refuse to put themselves forward lest it should be supposed that they too were after the fees. There seems not the slightest reason why these fees should not be abolished. It is not impossible elsewhere for gentlemen to be found to undertake public work on Boards, Councils and Committees of all sorts honorarily. For the official members it could easily be arranged that their official salary should include remuneration for their Port Trust duties. If the fees are not to be abolished, some betterment would be made if the Port Trust consisted of the official members with a full-time Chairman, two native members nominated by Government, and other members elected by the Chamber of Commerce only. The present system has had a fair trial and both the nominations by Government and the Municipal elections have failed to work well enough to be let alone.

THE THREATENED CART-STRIKE.

The petition put before the District Magistrate by the complaining cart-owners is an interesting document, and other authorities may be interested in the tale of mismanagement amounting to practical oppression:—

Respected Sir,—We the cart-owners of Karachi beg most respectfully to bring the following few difficulties of ours, to which we are unnecessarily subjected, to your kind notice with a fervent hope and request for redeem:—

1. (A) We are required to have the name of the cart-owner, the name of the driver and the number of the cart entered in the license which the driver must carry with him. If this is not rigidly complied with both the owner and the driver are prosecuted separately, and fined relentlessly, simply on the technical ground. You will be good enough, sir, to consider for a moment our enormous difficulty in carrying this out. We obtain the license once in 12 months and when taking it we give the name of a driver who happens to be in our service at the time. But several circumstances come into existence which bring about a change of the driver. For instance he leaves us, he dies, he remains absent for a time, he falls ill and so on. If therefore for the sake of a driver who can be easily substituted we stop our cart running, or run up every now and then to the Inspector's Office and get these changes recorded on payment of [illegible] four every time, we poor people suffer greatly. The difficulty becomes tenfold during plague times, when permanent servants cannot be had for love or money, or during these days when foreigners (who are our drivers, viz. Kutchis, Kathiawadis, Gujratis) are scared away and run back to their native country on the vaguest information that famine has mitigated in their country. Another difficulty on account of this rule, is that the driver being aware of this compulsion of his being retained permanently, dictates his own wages and charges us heavily, viz. Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 a day.

1. (B) We are also required to give the colour of the bullocks, which is registered by the Inspector. This again is another most unreasonable hardship and impossible to be adhered to. How can we guarantee to keep the same bullocks in one cart? May we not sell them for better prices? May we not exchange bullocks for several reasons? The bullock may die, may remain sick and a hundred things may happen which may cause the change of bullocks in the cart. No, any such change means prosecution awaiting. It may be said that we could get the change recorded by the Inspector. But imagine the delay and waiting at the office and the consequent loss in money we and the mercantile community suffer.

1. (C) In order to check the above particulars we are required to present ourselves, carts, bullocks, and drivers once every six months. But when we pray for the cancellation of the abovenamed rules the presence becomes unnecessary by itself.

2. Our second difficulty is that we are prosecuted for cruelty to animals, by the "Society for prevention of cruelty to animals," and also by the Police. The Society on finding us committing an offence, simply takes down the name of the driver and the number of the cart and other particulars and lets our cart go that moment, and files its complaint in due course. But the Police does not do that. It drags it with the goods in it to the Police Station, detains it and then sends for the owner of the cart and prosecutes both the driver and owner separately—keeping the whole concern waiting until the prosecution details are over. If however the driver is clever or rich enough to grease the palm of the Police he gets off, but then too he has to encounter the Police at all stages before he reaches his destination. This system not only opens up a door to black-mailing but entails enormous hardships, inconvenience and delay, both to the cart owners and the Mercantile Community whose goods we carry. We therefore pray that the Society alone be permitted to prosecute us and not the Police.

3. Our third difficulty is that we are prevented from carrying long beams wooden or iron, before 11 a.m. and after 5 p.m. Now we fail to understand this hardship. Why are we considered less entitled to the freedom of our movements than other subjects of His Majesty in the City? After 11 a.m. first of all we cannot secure coolies to load our carts unless we retain them from morning which mean unnecessary expense. Besides, it becomes too hot and late to shift the iron beams or to carry the beams to their destination in time. This hardship again does not fall heavily on us alone but also on the Public and the Mercantile Community. For instance, a steamer or a train cannot wait for us and we have often to remove these beams to either of them. This therefore must be done away with.

In conclusion we may humbly submit that we are poor cartmen earning our livelihood by hard labour, and the Law should not be made rigid, unbearable and unreasonable on us. In a Commercial City where speedy transit is in great demand and where truly speaking, time is money, these niceties of the Law cannot be considered sound. We therefore hope and trust you will be just and generous and redress our difficulties; for which act of justice we shall ever remain grateful.

The unreasonable rules have not yet been altered, but it is understood they are being less rigidly enforced to prevent the strike. If the strike actually takes place it will, for most European and for all native firms, make it impossible to clear and remove imported goods and, further, it will paralyse the coast export trade. It is to be hoped matters will not be allowed to come to such a pass.

FAREWELL!

The "Sutton Hall" which sailed for home last week bore away an old and distinguished Indian civilian, Mr. E. H. Aitken, B.A., who has retired and gone home for good. Mr. Aitken was first a Professor in the Deccan College, Poona. Thirty-one years ago he joined the Presidency Customs Service, and after discharging his duties with marked ability in Bombay, Uranan, Kanara, Goa, Ratnagiri and again Bombay, he was appointed Chief Collector of Customs in Sind in 1903. In that capacity he earned the good-will and esteem of all with whom he came into contact. In 1905 Mr. Aitken undertook the completion of the long over-due *Sind Gazetteer*. The "Gentle Eha" has long been known as a clear and able writer. His books "Five Windows of the Soul," "Behind the Bungalow" and "Tribes on my Frontier,"—to mention the best known—are widely read and appreciated, and his work on the *Sind Gazetteer* is awaited with great expectation by the reading public. Mr. Aitken is an expert botanist and naturalist, but he never allowed these hobbies of his to prevent his giving a great deal of time to social and religious work, particularly in connection with the Y.M.C.A. He will be much missed by all Karachi folk, whose cordial wishes and friendship follow him to his home in Bonnie Scotland.

THE PUNJEBHAI JAMAYET.

The above community of Khojas ex-communicated Mr. Jaffer Fuddoo, editor of the *Phœnix*, last December. Mr. Fuddoo thereupon published in his own paper an open letter addressed to Mr. Rahimtulla Lutafali alleging (1) that the reasons given for the ex-communication were empty (2) that the real purpose of the ex-communication was to work up a fanatical assassination, as had been done before in at least two instances.

Mr. Fuddoo also threw himself on the protection of the authorities.

Now both Mr. Kamaria Allabrakhia and Mr. Lutafali are prosecuting Mr. Fuddoo for defamation. These cases are in addition to Professor Shahani's case, and all three cases come off on the 21st May.

It was first attempted to prosecute Mr. Fuddoo under Section 153-A of the I. P. C., but leave was disallowed. The prosecutors are now pinning their faith on Section 500. Whatever the merits of these three cases Mr. Jaffer Fuddoo, his friends and enemies will have a great day on the 21st, and will be there to see, or at least as many of them as the stuffy little court can accommodate.

MAHABLESHWAR NOTES AND NEWS.

Motor Service Troubles.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 18.

The Poona-Mahableshwar Motor Car Service has been in trouble lately, and apparently the difficulty lies in the tyres. Messrs. Frenchman & Co., sent to England for fifty new tyres, but could only get ten, such is the demand at home, and they have to go on using old ones, with the natural result that hardly a day passes without a car having tyre troubles on the road, and in many they are considerably delayed, not arriving sometimes until 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon instead of at mid-day; and in one case I heard of the tyres punctured so often that the chauffeur was reduced to using the linoleum from the floor and the canvas off the roof for repairs, evidently a man of resource, not to say genius.

Part of the Lawn Tennis Tournament has already been finished. The Ladies' Doubles resulted in a victory for Mr. Quin and Miss Westlake and the Men's Doubles were won by Messrs. Mead and Palmer who had a walk-over in the Final Round, owing to an injury to Clark, one of their opponents, which prevented him from playing. This was very disappointing as we had been looking forward to an interesting match. The Mixed Doubles and Men's Singles are still in progress and will shortly be finished.

At Golf, a bogey competition, for which there were thirteen entries, ended in favour of our Padre, the Rev. L. M. Haslope, who finished 1 down. There are several other events coming off, and among them a competition for unmarried ladies for a prize presented by Colonel Bromfield.

H. E. the Commodore only made a brief stay up here this time and left us last Tuesday, but before he left he was thoroughly initiated into the mysteries and difficulties of Badminton, and both he and His Excellency the Governor were playing every evening, after Golf.

Mrs. Heaton was "At home" at the Badminton court on Monday morning, when a tournament was played off for Mixed Doubles, the winners being Mrs. Palmer and Mr. Lucas of the Body Guard: and on Thursday Mrs. Burton and Mrs. Doderet offered us their hospitality. Lady Edgerley had a musical "At Home" on Monday afternoon and both His Excellency the Governor and Sir George Warrender were present after their daily round of golf. Lady Edgerley's and Mrs. Warde's beautiful playing was again very much appreciated.

Last Wednesday Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie gave a large picnic at Elphinstone Point. When we arrived there at 5-30, we found an excellent tea laid out outside the bungalow, and there were pretty flower decorations on the cloth which was laid on the ground. After tea some of the party went on to Arthur's Seat; but most were disinclined to go so far and were content to admire the view from Elphinstone Point. As a good many of us were dining out in the evening, the long drive home made us rather late, especially as the damp mist which has begun to get up in the evening had taken our fringes out of curl!

Last Thursday a Cinderella Dance was held at the Club, thanks to the energy of Professor O. V. Muller, who was the moving spirit in organising it. The ball-room was the Frere Hall, which was tastefully decorated with bamboo, the effect of which was very light and graceful; and the floor was excellent, though perhaps a trifle sticky in places, and for music we had secured the services of part of the Governor's Band. Many people were giving dinners at the Club before the dance, which is a popular thing to do, as the Club dinners are always good, and whoever it is who decorates the tables has wonderfully good taste. It was a pity that more men did not turn up for the dance as there were several ladies sitting out with each other for want of partners. I noticed several leave early, and the billiard room was too much patronised; but it was a very cheery enjoyable evening, and there were several bright supper parties when the dance was over about 1-30.

The Amateur Dramatic Society gives its performance in the Sticke Court next Wednesday. The piece chosen was the "Duchess of Bayswater." But I hear that it has had to be changed in consequence of an unfortunate accident to Mr. Clarke who was taking one of the principal parts and who could not be replaced.

I am very sorry to have to chronicle also an accident to Mrs. Quin, who was badly bitten in the hand three days ago by her own dog, which she was endeavouring to stop from fighting. I am glad to be able to say that she is getting on very well, though she escaped serious injury narrowly the same morning. The horse which Mr. and Mrs. Quin were driving took fright, and kicked the dog-cart to pieces, though fortunately the occupants were not hurt.

General Sir Archibald Hunter and Captain Jackson have just returned from Kolhapur, where, I hear, they had very good sport and Sir Archibald bagged one tiger and two panthers among other things. I hear that he is to be the first officer to command the new Southern Army when it starts life on June 1st, and I hope this will not mean a change of his Head-quarters from Poona.

Mahableshwar is very gay at present, there are many dinners and picnics, and there are invitations out for an afternoon Garden Party at Government House next Saturday.

Yesterday afternoon, the 17th, Mrs. Arthur gave a very enjoyable picnic at Elphinstone Point. A large number of people went, chiefly those so kindly helped her to go up the Cafe Chantant. We played all sorts of games after tea and spent a most pleasant afternoon.

AT the annual meeting of the Chemische Fabrik (formerly E. Schering), of Berlin, in reply to questions raised in regard to the production of artificial camphor, it was stated that the present condition of camphor is having a favourable influence upon the transactions effected by the Company, and the hope was expressed that the expectations associated therewith would be fully realised. The communication of any further information was withheld on the ground of inadvisability, as competitors are working on other processes, although success has not yet attended their efforts.

COLONIAL PREMIERS.

MR. CHURCHILL AT EDINBURGH.

Dr. Jameson Leaves for S. Africa.

NO CONGRATULATIONS ON THE CONFERENCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 18.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at Edinburgh and referring to the speeches made by their Colonial Guests at party meetings, said the laws of hospitality imposed obligations on guests as well as upon hosts.

The Government had not banged the door on Imperial Unity, but on Preferentialist taxation of food, and that the door would never be opened so long as Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was Prime Minister.

LONDON, MAY 18.

Doctor Jameson sailed for the Cape to-day.

He stated that he was disappointed at the result of the Colonial Conference, but was confident that the future attitude of the Imperial Government would be less unbending.

The Conference, Doctor Jameson said, had aroused public feeling on matters of vital importance.

Mr. Deakin, who is sailing on Monday, says that while the actual resolutions of the Conference give no cause for congratulation, every Conference undoubtedly contributes to closer relations between the Motherland and the Colonies.

THE LAND QUESTION.

An Appeal to Lord Rosebery.

LONDON, MAY 19.

Mr. Winston Churchill speaking at Edinburgh, said the Government at the next election would appeal to the electors to defend Free Trade from the Jingoes, and to rescue the land from the Lords.

He hoped Lord Rosebery would be with them on the Land Question, for his action in the matter might possibly determine his place in history.

As an admirer and friend Mr. Winston Churchill said he profoundly hoped that Lord Rosebery's unequalled talents and geinus would be on the side of the Liberals in the great conflict to which they were steadily drifting.

THE SPANISH PRINCE.

Decorated with the Golden Fleece.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The Spanish Infant Prince was baptised with elaborate pomp.

A long procession of Sponsors, Princes, Foreign Representatives, and Grandees proceeded to the Chapel. Cardinal Sancha officiated.

King Alfonso decorated the Prince with the Order of the Golden Fleece and other Orders.

HIS MAJESTY'S WHITSUNTIDE.

Captain Ronald Greville's Guest.

LONDON, MAY 18.

King Edward is the guest of Captain Ronald Greville at Reigate Priory, and not of Lord Curzon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 18.

In connection with Reuter's telegram of the 15th instant stating that Lord Curzon would be the King's host at Reigate Priory at Whitsuntide, the *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires that Lord Curzon left Reigate Priory last month and that the King's host will be Captain Greville.

THE EDALJI ENQUIRY.

Committee's Report.

FREE PARDON GIVEN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 18.

The report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Edalji Case is long and exhaustive.

It considers the conviction wrong, but says that Edalji brought some of his troubles upon himself.

All the officials concerned did all that was possible in the interests of justice.

The case, says the report, is quite an exceptional one.

Mr. Gladstone, the Home Secretary, accepts the conclusions of the Committee.

He has decided to give Edalji a free pardon, but no compensation.

("EMPIRE" SPECIAL.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 18.

The Edalji Commission recommends the granting of a free pardon, but with no compensation.

JAPAN AND EUROPE.

Conclusion of the Russo-and Franco-Japanese Treaties.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 18.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says that it is stated in diplomatic circles that the Russo-Japanese Treaty is likely to be finally concluded within a week or ten days, and the Franco-Japanese Treaty at about the same time.

DISTURBANCES IN PERSIA.

Confirmation of Constitution Demanded.

LONDON, MAY 18.

A telegram received in St. Petersburg from Teheran states that serious disturbances have occurred at Tabriz, Reabt, Kerman, and Shiraz, the people calling on the Shah to confirm the Constitution.

RUSSIAN TERRORISM.

MURDEROUS ATTACKS BY COSSACKS.

Railway Office Entered.

STERN MILITARY RETALIATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 17.

Terrorist robberies in Russia are of almost daily occurrence.

A band attacked a mail van in Lodz, killing and wounding four Cossacks and policemen and escaping with two thousand roubles.

A Cossack patrol arrived a moment later, dashed into an adjacent cotton mill, and shot down the workmen indiscriminately, killing fifteen and wounding over thirty.

Another band to-day attacked the Railway Office in Warsaw. They killed and wounded six soldiers who were on guard, and escaped with ten thousand roubles.

The soldiers, in replying to their assailants, killed and wounded seven customers.

Both affairs occurred in the centre of the city in broad daylight.

LONDON, MAY 18.

Altogether twenty-two of the Terrorists were killed and forty-eight wounded at Lodz.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

Entertainment by the Corporation of Edinburgh.

LONDON, MAY 18.

Prince Fushimi has been entertained at luncheon by the Corporation of Edinburgh.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

New Ambassador for Tokio.

LONDON, MAY 18.

A Telegrams from Washington states that Mr. Thomas O'Brien, United States Minister at Copenhagen, will succeed Mr. Wright as Ambassador at Tokio, in September.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

M. Nelidoff to be Russia's Representative.

LONDON, MAY 17.

M. Nelidoff, Russian Ambassador in Paris, has been appointed first Russian Delegate to the Hague Conference.

He will probably be elected President.

CORRUPTION IN WEST HAM.

Severe Sentences on Guardians.

LONDON, MAY 17.

Nine West Ham Guardians have been sentenced at the Central Criminal Court to terms of imprisonment varying from two years to six months for corrupt practices and conspiracy.

RIOT IN FRANCE.

Town Hall Sacked and Burnt.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The agitation amongst the wine-growers in the South of France, who are seeking legislation to prevent the adulteration of wines, has culminated in an outbreak at Beziers where the mob sacked and burned the Town Hall.

Troops dispersed the rioters.

THE CLIVE MEMORIAL.

Appeal to the London Corporation.

LONDON, MAY 18.

Lord Curzon has appealed to the Corporation of the City of London for a money contribution to the proposed Memorial to Lord Clive.

NEW APPOINTMENT.

Military Attache at Teheran.

LONDON, MAY 18.

Captain Blande Bayfield Stokes has been gazetted as Military Attache at Teheran.

MR. BIRRELL'S BILL.

Prospects Unpromising.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, MAY 18.

The prospects of Mr. Birrell's Irish Bill are unpromising.

Irish opposition is growing.

THE DUBLIN CONVENTION.

Probable Ousting of Mr. Redmond.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, MAY 18.

An attempt will be made at the forthcoming Convention in Dublin to oust Mr. Redmond from the leadership.

THE RAND STRIKE.

Miners' Arbitration Proposal Refused.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, MAY 18.

The Rand Lords have refused the Miners' proposal for arbitration.

A general strike is declared except by those of the Robinson Mines.

CITY SENSATION.

Disappearance of a Solicitor.

£100,000 DEFALCATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 18.

The disappearance of a partner of an important firm of City Solicitors, and the discovery of serious defalcations, have occasioned a number of sensational reports.

It is understood that the sum involved does not exceed £100,000.

The losses, which fall on well-to-do people, have already been liquidated.

The report that Lord Cromer is affected is unfounded.

ARSENAL WORKMEN.

Demonstration in London.

LONDON, MAY 19.

Two thousand Woolwich arsenal workmen held a demonstration in Trafalgar Square to protest against the recent discharges from the Arsenal.

A letter from King Edward, in reply to a petition, was read, in which His Majesty saw that he was grieved to hear of their distress and was confident that everything would be done to mitigate their hardships and he expressed to Mr. Haldane his personal wishes to this effect.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The death has occurred of Mr. Conger, formerly American Minister to China.

CRICKET.

LONDON, MAY 17.

Lancashire has beaten Oxford University by nine wickets, and Kent has beaten Somerset by eight wickets.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The following Matches have been decided :—

Surrey defeated Derbyshire at the Oval by seven wickets.

Worcester beat Yorkshire at Worcester by 54 runs.

The Match at Lords, between Middlesex and Hampshire, was drawn.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 18.

Major Tweddell, of the 4th Rajputs, is appointed 2nd in Command of that Regiment.

Major H. Hudson, C. I. E., of the 19th Lancers, is appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, Rawalpindi Division vice Colonel Cowper of the 10th Lancers, vacated.

Lieutenant Rennick of the 11th Lancers is appointed Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

Colonel Blyth, of the 10th Lancers, is permitted to vacate the command of the 10th Lancers from the 1st of June next and to reside out of India.

Lieut. Lyall, of the 35th Sikhs, Assistant Commandant of the Lakhimpur Military Police, is granted an extension to tenure till the 31st December 1908.

The surveys of the Poona and Kirkee Cantonments were completed during February last and those of Benares and Almora have commenced.

INDIAN ARMY REORGANIZATION.

Head-Quarters of the New Commands.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 19.

The *Pioneer* says—Whilst nothing yet is finally settled as to the ultimate location of the Head quarters of the two new armies, it is a matter of course that no change will be made during the tenures of Sir Archibald Hunter and Sir A. Gaselee as Generals Commanding the Southern and Northern Armies, respectively. Obviously, no object would be served by uprooting them from Poona and Naini Tal and transplanting them elsewhere for the short remaining periods of their terms.

As regards other changes consequent on the reorganisation of the Commands, a list of appointments will probably be ready for publication in about a week. We hear that Brigadier-General Barker, R. A., on the Staff of the Eastern Command, will get the Presidency Brigade in Calcutta, in the place of General Sir J. R. E. Macdonald who will get the new Lucknow Brigade. Brigadier-General C. A. Anderson, now Commanding the Ferozepore Brigade, will go to the new Peshawar Brigade and will be succeeded at Ferozepore by Colonel Powell of the 1st Gurkhas as the Colonelcy on the Staff of the new Rawalpindi Brigade is expected to go to Colonel Ramsay, D. A. G., Northern Command. The report that there is to be a big increase of Chief of Staffs Division at Army Headquarter is incorrect. but no doubt the number of Officers at present officiating will be confirmed in their appointments.

S. I. R. ASSOCIATION MEETING.

Programme for the Next Season.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 18.

The Executive Committee of the Southern India Rifle Association met yesterday and passed the prospectus for the next Rifle Meeting which will be held at the Hebbal Ranges from the 9th August to the 31st September. The number of prizes for both British and Native Army competitors has been considerably increased, and altogether the programme is a very satisfactory and attractive one.

There will be for the British the usual unlimited entries with matches in two series closing at the end of each week, respectively.

Tactical events have been removed from the Championship test and now the Championship will be fired at 200, 500, 600, 800 900 and 1,000 yards—two matches for each distance. Beside excellent prizes for each match the Championship in the aggregate provides 12 prizes.

First prize—R. A. Medal, Gold Cheveron Badge and Rs. 300.

Second prize—S. I. R. A. Medal and Rs. 175.

Third prize—Rs. 150; and so on down to six prizes of Rs. 25 each.

Three Championship matches go to form members for which Rs. 30 in prizes are offered.

First prize—I. V. R. A. Medal Rs. 100 :—

Second—Rs. 50, and so forth.

Special aggregate prize for British Officers is provided, comprising an aggregate of six Championship matches; the usual team of competitors is provided also.

Five Tactical matches with tactical aggregate providing 4 prizes, total Rs. 250.

First prize—S. I. R. A. Medal Cheveron Badge and Rs. 100.

Matches for the Native Army are also improved in prize value.

The Meeting promises to be an excellent attraction to marksmen in all parts of India.

INDIAN UNREST.

Disturbances in Barisal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 18.

The *Bengalee's* version of the disturbance at Barisal on Thursday night is that there were shouts of "Ali Ali" by Mahomedans at Kashipur where the image of Mahamaya was recently disfigured. That the Hindus ran out shouting *Bande Mataram* but failed to trace where the Mahomedan shouts came from.

The Magistrate has taken steps to prevent any disturbance. Otherwise things are pretty quiet in Eastern Bengal.

OBJECTIONABLE PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 18.

The *Empire's* special correspondent wires from Barisal to-day that about midnight there was a great uproar in the town. More than a thousand Hindus armed with *lathies* paraded the town shouting *Bande Mataram* and were evidently ripe for mischief.

Many of the Hindus were disguised as Mahomedans.

Only the timely arrival of the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police and other European officials—and the armed police being held in readiness—averted a serious *fracas*.

The Hindus greatly outnumber the Mahomedans in the town and, owing to this fact, are trying to provoke the Mahomedans. Sooner or later there is bound to be serious trouble if the Hindus persist in their present provocative attitude.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 19.

The *Bengalee*, in an editorial this morning, acknowledges that the outrage at Barisal to goddess Mahamaya was the work of a Hindu lunatic who abused the goddess and plucked out her eyes.

EASTERN BENGAL.

Bengal Chamber's Recommendations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 18.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has written to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, under date May 14, on the disturbed condition of that province. The letter points out the serious consequences which may result to the expanding of trade and commerce of the province—and especially to jute trade,—and urges upon the Lieutenant-Governor the need of prompt and vigorous action.

They do not suggest that nothing is being done, but it is manifest that the public peace is being seriously disturbed and that offenders are not being brought to justice.

If, they say, the ordinary police force at the disposal of the District Officers is insufficient to suppress rioting and looting, which now seem to be prevalent, there should not be, surely, the least hesitation in adequately supplementing it. And with the object of ensuring that ordinary law should be once more respected and obeyed the strongest measures should, the Committee consider, be unhesitatingly adopted and enforced.

MAHOMEDAN LOOT IN ULLAPARA.

Marwari Shops Broken into.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 19.

A correspondent wiring yesterday from Ullapara says :—Yesterday the Mahomedans looted Solonga Hat. Eight Marwari shops were forcibly broken into. The shopkeepers were wounded and sustained heavy losses. The Sub-Divisional Officer is proceeding with twelve Gurkhas to the scene.

A week ago Ullapara Hat was partially looted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 19.

A Raiganj telegram accuses Mahomedans of having defiled the *halibari* there and with decorating and garlanding Kali with cow bones, skulls and shoes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 19.

Nine of the accused who were sent up in connection with the Bakshiganj rioting cases were sentenced (with one exception) to six months' rigorous imprisonment each and further bound down to keep the peace for a year.

MYMENSINGH AND JAMALPUR RIOTS.

Trustworthy Account.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 18.

Regarding the condition of affairs in Eastern Bengal, the *Pioneer* says that the following information may be accepted as entirely trustworthy.

"The outbreak in Mymensingh was partly non-political, and the causes were agrarian discontent and sheer turbulence excited by the riots at Jamalpur. These riots appear to have been provoked by the action of the Volunteers in endeavouring to enforce byoott of foreign goods.

"Order has now been restored in both these places and the offenders have been arrested in large numbers and are being tried.

"The Police force in the disturbed neighbourhoods has been largely increased, and it is hoped there will be no further serious trouble in other districts.

The excitement is subsiding and strong measures are being taken to prevent terrorism in the mofussil."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 19.

News from Mymensingh indicates that the unrest has subsided to a very great extent. This is no doubt the result of the firm measures which have been undertaken.

Some Gurkhas have returned to Mymensingh.

APPEAL TO SIKH LOYALTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 18.

The following is a translation of a notice issued by the Manager of the Golden Temple in Amritsar :—

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

I, with every good wish and great confidence, beg to announce that since the Khalsa Nation, and particularly the Sikhs concerned with Sri Darbar Sahib (Golden Temple) have read the agitating articles and have heard of the breaches of the peace at different places, and have felt much sorrow thereat in such a peaceful time. When all the benefi of peace and liberty are enjoyed such agitations should never have occurred.

I, as Manager of Sri Darbar Saheb (Golden Temple) hereby beg to announce that all the Sikhs concerned with the Golden Temple have the greatest contempt for the conduct of those persons who have any concern in this political agitation.

All we Sikhs are faithful and loyal subjects of the British Government and have nothing to do with those persons who meddle in agitation.

It will not be out of place to mention here, among the numerous examples of loyalty, the recent instance of Sara Garhi where our Sikhs (Khalsa) showed a specimen of their loyalty to the British Raj.

Comparing the British Rule with that of previous Rulers we find a great advance in peace, wealth, knowledge and religious liberty. Then there is no reason why we should not be faithful to the British Government. It will be advisable, and I advise every one, to keep away from all political meetings and other seditious assemblies, and also to advise their children to keep away, and tell them to keep in mind for ever the generosity, liberty and all the benefits of British Rule, and to be loyal, faithful and grateful for ever to the British Government under which the lion and the goat drink water at the same fountain.

I am the servant of the public.

SIRDAR ARROR SINGH,
Manager, Golden Temple,
Amritsar.

MAHOMEDAN MEETING IN MEERUT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 19.

At a largely attended representative meeting of the leading and influential Musalman citizens of Meerut which was held to consider and discuss the present unrest caused by reckless agitation in various parts of the provinces, Shaikh Wahid-ud-din Sahib Rais presided and the following resolutions were, amid great enthusiasm, unanimously carried :—

That we, the Musalman citizens of Meerut, look with extreme disfavour and dissatisfaction upon all agitation intended or tending to create, foster or promote any misunderstanding or friction between the British Government and its subjects.

That it is the duty of our religious heads and leaders to preach to our Moslem brethren to remain firmly loyal to their rulers as inculcated by the Koran.

PROPOSED MEETING AT LAHORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 18.

The following Circular Letter has been addressed to all the Principals and Headmasters of Colleges and Schools in Lahore :—

Dear Sir,—I am directed by a Meeting of the Indian members of the Municipal Committee of Lahore held at the Town Hall on the 24th of April to request your presence at another meeting to be held on Saturday the 18th instant at 5-30 p.m., at the same place, with the view to take steps to prevent the recurrence of any disturbances by young men such as took place on the day of the pronouncing of judgment in the *Punjabee* case.

Yours faithfully,
GANPAT RAI, Barrister-at-Law.

LAJPUT RAI'S DEPORTATION.

Protest Meeting in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 18.

A public meeting was held at the Victoria Hall here yesterday evening to express indignation against the action of the Government of India in deporting Lala Lajput Rai.

The meeting was characterised by the want of common decency. There was a great exhibition of ill-manners and unruly temper by the students who formed the majority of the audience.

Several speeches were made of which little could be heard.

The usual resolutions were passed.

COMILLA SHOOTING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 18.

In the Comilla Shooting Case the accused has been committed to the Sessions.

BHUTAN'S TEMPORAL RAJA.

Election of Tongsa Penlop by the Bhutanese.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 18.

The *Pioneer* says that it is freely reported at Kalimpong that a large Bhutanese Jongpons and Penlops have elected Tongsa Penlop to be the temporal Raja of Bhutan with hereditary rights, and that the installation or investiture will take place very shortly at Punakha, the Summer capital apparently.

There are half a dozen Penlops and Jongpons who are the Barons of Bhutan. Tongsa Penlop is the most powerful man in the whole country, and there is every reason to believe that the report of his election as Raja is true. He is the younger son of the celebrated Deb Nag (Black Deb) who treated the Eden Mission so disrespectfully and inflicted a reverse on us later on at Dewangiri in 1865, where we lost two Armstrong guns. These were recovered subsequently. He left his elder son Thenli, who became the Penlop of Paro in Western Bhutan, and in 1885 distinguished himself by marching into Tibet and sacking Phari. The younger son of the Deb Nag, Ugyen-Wang-Chuk, became Penlop of Tongha town in Eastern Bhutan, while his maternal uncle succeeded as Deb when the Deb Nag died; but was after a time murdered. Thenli the Tongsa Penlop's elder brother also died about 1888, and quarrels broke out with a faction of the Deb Raj which were ultimately ended by the Tongsa Penlop attacking and defeating them, since which time he has been the *de facto* ruler of Bhutan. The other Jongpons and Penlops are practically his nominees.

Tongsa Penlop has always been pro-British and did excellent service during the advance of the Tibet Mission when he tried to act as mediator and bring the Tibetans to terms. He accompanied the column to Lhassa and his influence was greatly instrumental in getting the Agreement accepted. For his services he was given the K. C. I. E. and Mr. John Claude-White went to the Capital of Bhutan two years ago to invest him.

Probably he will send friendly notification to the Government of India, if he is to assume office of Hereditary Raja and, if so, suitable recognition will no doubt be given.

U. P. FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 18.

Mr. J. B. Brunyate, I. C. S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, will be appointed to officiate as Financial Secretary to Government in the United Provinces *vice* Mr. J. W. Hose who takes six months' leave next cold weather.

SIR DENZIL IBBETSON' ABSENCE.

Mr. Gordon-Walker to Officiate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 18.

Mr. Gordon-Walker, the Financial Commissioner in the Punjab, will be acting Lieutenant-Governor during the short period of Sir Denzil Ibbetson's absence at Home.

Lady Ibbetson and Miss Ibbetson remain in Simla while Sir Denzil is away, and the fact that there is no necessity for them to accompany him is very reassuring.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon-Walker will occupy Barnes Court, the official residence of the Lieutenant-Governor, while the former is holding that office.

It is understood that Lady Ibbetson and her daughter will move over to Mr. Gordon-Walker's house.

THE SAVANTVADI STRIKE.

Papers Called for.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SAVANTVADI, MAY 19.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, has sent for the papers relating to the pavilion embroglio. His decision in this matter is awaited with keenest eagerness by the general public. The strike of the shopkeepers still continues.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

GERMANY AND THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

A Quiet May Day in Paris.

THE KIDNAPPED BRITISHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MAY 4.

May Day or Labour Day, as the Labour party affect to call it, passed of quietly enough here. The weather was on the whole fine though cool with occasional showers. The authorities made most extensive preparations to cope with any disorder or lawlessness that might be attempted. The garrison of Paris was strongly enforced from the depots of Rambouillet Versailles and Vincennes, while the mounted Gendarmerie and the police were all called out for special duty. All the railway stations were also strongly guarded. The infantry and cavalry, except for mounted patrols paradiug the boulevards in every direction, were however kept carefully out of sight in barracks, school-rooms, courtyards and other available premises. Large numbers of workers of every description gave themselves a holiday on the occasion, but the crowds were mostly orderly and peaceable. A sensational incident occurred in the Palace de la Republique where a man on the roof of an omnibus fired several revolver shots at a detachment of cuirassiers and wounded a policeman standing near. One of the bullets pierced the cuirass of one of the troops, but the soldier was not hurt. The passengers on the roof of the omnibus seized the miscreant and threw him down into the road where he was so severely beaten by the infuriated crowd that his life is said to be despaired of. He is a young man of 20, a Russian by birth, but a naturalized American and a tailor by trade; about 700 arrests were made, mostly of men or youths, for refusing to move on when ordered or for distributing socialist revolutionary leaflets or other seditious literature. The people, however, appeared to be very indifferent to these revolutionary excitements. There was some disorder at the Quai de Valmy where a man in the mob fired at and seriously wounded a policeman. The assailant was arrested. A most fatiguing day for the military, the Gendarmerie and the police condemned to many hours of extra duty and doubtless attended with much loss to the trade of Paris since many shops closed through apprehension of disorder and business generally was much interfered with. The Government have at last taken a step, the necessity of which has been evident for some time past. They have arrested three of the principal Labour leaders, Bousquet, Secretary-General of the Provision Trades Unions and Levy and Delahaze members of the Labour Federation. They have all been delivering the most violent revolutionary speeches besides being engaged in anarchist propaganda. Bousquet has preached open revolt, while Levy has openly recommended the abominable practice of *sabotage* to strikers as a means of bringing employers to reason. In fact Paris and France generally were never a greater prey to socialist and anarchist agitation than at present. As regards anti-militarism, another branch of Socialist agitation, the evil has developed so seriously that the authorities have at length been roused to repressive action after too long tolerating these subversive intrigues. Seven arrests have been already made and 14 more will be effected. Revolutionary leaflets couched in most outrageous language have not only been placarded on the walls of Paris but a number have been found inside various barracks. These can only have been placed there by the soldiers themselves. In fact it is believed that the ranks of the French army now contain close upon 3,000 sworn anarchists.

The strike movement in Paris continues but has not yet assumed the general character planned by the agitators. A number of restaurant cooks and scullions have joined the waiters on strike, causing the closing of many establishments and much inconvenience to the public. All efforts to settle the dispute by arbitration have hitherto failed. In a number of cases the men admit that they were comfortable enough, but were intimidated into joining the strike by threats of the emissaries of the Labour Federation. Here is a sample of the sort of incitement to be found in the revolutionary leaflets scattered broadcast by the Socialists. "It is better to fire on a French General than on a foreign soldier."

PRINCE VON BULOW'S SPEECH.

"The Fatherland is the coffer of the capitalist." Signs have not been wanting that the German Government viewed with misgiving, if not uneasiness, the campaign carried on by the German press against England, Italy and other Powers principally in regard to the position of isolation into which it was alleged that Germany was being gradually forced. A semi-official communique issued on April 28 counselled the German papers against exhibiting to the world the illusion of a nervously alarmed Germany. In view of the tension of public opinion in Germany and England on the subject of Anglo-German relations, which produced a certain uneasiness in Paris and on the Continent generally, an authoritative statement from Prince Bulow in the Reichstag tending to clear the situation, was looked for with much interest. The Imperial Chancellor has not disappointed expectation and in a debate on foreign affairs in the Reichstag has given some generally re-assuring declarations. His speech opened with a very important statement regarding Germany's position in regard to the Hague Conference. Russia's invitation to participate has been readily accepted by Germany and the Powers on the basis of Russia's original programme which was to consider the improvement or development of the provisions contained in the three previous Hague Conventions in regard to arbitration, warfare on land, and the application of the Geneva Convention to naval warfare. Also the preparation of a set of regulations dealing with warfare on sea. Beyond the above programme, submitted by Russia, the Powers, continued Prince Bulow, have also been occupied with the question whether it would be expedient to discuss at the Hague Conference ideas which are concerned with a suspension or diminution of armaments, but these ideas and discussions have not yet resulted in the formulation of a definite proposal. The British, Spanish and Russian governments have only reserved the right of submitting this question to the Hague Conference for discussion. As regards the idea of disarmament Prince Bulow recalled that the discussion of this subject at the first Hague Conference only resulted in an invitation to the Powers to give this question their particular consideration. The German Government has done so, but has not found any formula which would meet the great diversity which characterizes the geographical, the economic, the military and the political positions of the various countries. Nor was Prince Bulow aware that other governments had been more successful in discovering a formula of this nature. But so long as there are not even sure hopes of a satisfactory solution of this question and of the possibility of practical results the Imperial Chancellor declared himself unable to base any expectations upon the discussion of the question at the conference. On the contrary there is a danger, proceeded the speaker, that interference with conflicting interests will defeat its own purpose. It is impossible to deny that the prospect of a discussion of this question at the Conference cannot exert a tranquilising influence upon the international situation. Here, Prince Bulow recalled the declaration of the late Lord Derby that the British Government could not take part in a projected Conference at Brussels for the discussion of the international law of warfare if the question of the right of seizure at sea was breached in any way. Germany might similarly have made her participation in the Hague Conference depend upon the condition that the question of disarmament should not be discussed, but she has contented herself with leaving it to those Powers who are sanguine that the discussion will prove successful to conduct this discussion alone. The Imperial Chancellor had reason to believe that some other Powers would adopt an attitude similar to our own. "It is impossible to subject Germany to any pressure, even moral pressure and in order to make our peace secure we have hitherto followed the principle of being ready for war. It has appeared to me to be the more correct and dignified course to play fair and to say frankly that we could not take part in a discussion which, according to our conviction, is unpractical even if it should not involve risks. Dealing with foreign affairs the Imperial Chancellor scouted the idea expressed by a section of the press that Italy had become an untrustworthy member of the Triple Alliance in consequence of the Royal Meeting at Gaeta. But had not the German Emperor every time he had been in the Mediterranean visited the King of Italy, and surely it is quite natural that the King of England should not touch on the Italian coast without being greeted by the ruler of a country which was on terms of friendship with his own. Friendly relations between England and Italy had existed since Italian unification and were not only not inconsistent with Italy's position in the Triple Alliance, but, as a matter of fact, advantageous and desirable.

The German Government followed events in Morocco with attention but without mistrust, feeling confident of the loyal maintenance by all parties of the engagements contracted at Algeciras. The Chancellor counted upon the effect of a direct exchange of views in clearing up any misunderstanding that might arise. Germany had no object in Morocco beyond equal opportunities of commercial competition. He saw therefore no fresh circumstance which could disturb German relations with France. He hoped on the contrary that mistrust between the Germans and French would gradually disappear. Similarly he was glad to be able to state that there were no controversies between England and Germany which could interfere with those friendly efforts which were promoted by sensible sections of the nation in both countries.

PERSIA, ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

Referring to the question of Persia and Anglo-Russian relations Prince Bulow said :—In Persia, Germany only claimed a fair field, in the commercial sense, without any political *arriere pensee* Germany awaited without anxiety the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian negotiations regarding Persia. In the same spirit they awaited whatever had been or might be arranged between England and Russia as Asiatic Continental Powers with regard to internal Asiatic questions, whether these questions concerned Tibet or Afghanistan. Prince Bulow proceeded :—I foresee that I shall be again charged with taking the Anglo-Russian *rapprochement* too lightly. I take it for what it is—an attempt to settle old disputes in a sphere which is rather remote from ours. I also take it as confirming an opinion which, as a calm observer, I formed years ago when I was abroad—the opinion that we cannot regard the opposition between the whale and the elephant as an unalterable factor in our political calculations. There exists, in fact, no opposition between the two Powers which could be turned to account by Germany as her own opportunity and as a source of embarrassment for others. The Imperial Chancellor concluded as follows :—"Let us cultivate our friendships and alliances, and let us not feel anxious when *ententes* are concluded about matters which do not immediately concern us." We cannot live upon the enmities of other nations among themselves. Let us grant others that room for freedom of movement which we claim for ourselves, and let us, above all, realise that we shall the sooner and the more surely overcome our difficulties the more we pursue a calm, steady, matter-of-fact foreign policy, and the more we exhibit our determination to preserve, and, if necessary, unanimously to defend our peace and our position in the world by concentrating all our home strength." (Loud cheers.)

The Chancellor's speech elicited warm approval from the House and with the exception of the Bavarian Socialist leader Herr von Vollmar the spokesmen of all the other parties expressed approval of the German policy of abstaining from the discussion at the Hague of the international limitation of armaments. In fact it was evident that this proposal was pretty generally regarded as a kind of snare.

DISARMAMENT.

The question will now be generally asked what will become of the British Premier's proposal for the limitation of armaments in view of the determination of Germany to take no part in the discussion of that question. The German Chancellor rightly points out the risks of raising a discussion on such a question. It is understood that the United States will side with Great Britain at the Hague Conference and yet President Roosevelt loses no opportunity of insisting upon the necessity of largely increasing the American navy and in a lesser degree the American army also. No doubt the Chancellor's speech will have the effect of calming the press polemic between England and Germany, but it is observed that his references to England and France are very guarded and reserved. It will be remembered that the conclusion of the Anglo-French *entente* produced bitter resentment in Germany. It has not yet been forgiven to England and still less to France. An interview was given only this week by Herr Lember to a French journalist in which the former, a member of the National Liberal party which forms the backbone of the German government's parliamentary bloc, stated that in all the alliances or political *ententes* which France could conclude on the Continent of Europe it was she herself who would bear the cost. An *entente* with Germany would be the only exception. Germany, however, has never been opposed to a general agreement. Peace is, however, imperilled by the attempts that have been made to isolate Germany by surrounding her with alliances. That is the present English policy. Whether England declares war upon Germany or Germany upon England—France will be obliged to come to a decision within 24 hours and to take sides with one or other of the belligerents. Neutrality would be inconceivable. The Anglo-French *entente* constantly risks provoking a Franco-German war.

THE KING'S HOLIDAY CRUISE.

King Edward has arrived in Paris from Naples. His Majesty is travelling in strict *incognito*, and will leave Paris for London on the afternoon of the 4th inst.

THE KIDNAPPED BRITISH SUBJECT.

Mr. Richard Abbott, who was kidnapped by brigands at Salonica a short time back and held to ransom, has been released by his captors on payment of a sum of fifteen thousand Turkish pounds. The authors of this daring and successful coup are supposed to be Greeks, who will use the money for carrying on their revolutionary agitation in Macedonia.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

WONDERS AT PROME.

Prome, the old and glorious capital of Burma, known even to Ptolemy, was for many a century the seat of all that is marvellous in the Burmese Annals. Consequent upon its early destruction, we seldom hear of it subsequently, except as a bone of contention between the Burmese and the Talaings; it seems to sleep, apathetic and morose, on the ruins of its ancient magnificence; it is seldom indeed that anything out of the common run wakes up the peaceful inhabitants to a sense of the marvellous. But now, the long lethargy has been shaken off, and the orthodox Burmese Buddhist newspaper for promoting Buddhism, gives us a short chapter of wonders that happened on the Shwe San Daw, the largest pagoda of the place, which were witnessed by the great majority of the people, including, we are told, Europeans, Indians and Japanese. The visitors for a few days numbered many thousands and the pagoda platform was thronged from early morning to midnight.

The Shwe San Daw is one of the holy shrines of Burma, and an irrefutable proof of this has just been discovered. Those who know Prome are aware that the town is surrounded, on one side by a few hills; these hills are, for the most part higher than the hill upon which the pagoda rears its elegant spire. People were not a little astonished a few days ago to perceive that, to a person standing on the platform of the Shwe San Daw, those hills which are in reality higher, appeared infinitely lower than the pagoda-hill. And this surely is a marvel, for how can what is bigger appear, at no very great distance, smaller? It is a manifestation of the powers unseen, to demonstrate the holiness of the place. But this is nothing to what follows.

At the base of the pagoda itself, on the first of the layers of bricks which support the body of the monument, is a hole, not larger or deeper than the index finger. The wonder of it is that, from noon to four in the afternoon, it is full of water, which comes no one knows whence; all efforts to empty the hole and throw away the water are unavailing; the tiny hole fills up as soon as it is emptied. Then, on the stroke of four, the water disappears as mysteriously as it comes, and another strange thing is that no amount of water can fill it up; it vanishes nobody knows where and the small hole is as dry as ever. This phenomenon was remarked some years ago, and the people were not long in ascribing the marvel to a supernatural agency, and it was unanimously agreed upon that it was due to a Nat. The hole was consequently called Nat-Ye-Taik, that is the Nat-Well. And not only the inhabitants of Prome, but the dwellers in the surrounding villages made it a duty to go to the pagoda and worship at the Nat-Well. After a time, however, it was discovered that the fume from the candles lighted by the worshippers damaged the gold on the pagoda, and to obviate this, an iron fence was placed near the hole so that no one could burn any candle there. Such is the transitoriness of things that after the lapse of a very few years, the famous Nat-Well had been totally forgotten, and nobody thought of it.

We now know enough of the nature and disposition

of the Nats to guess pretty well what happened. When the Nat in question began, some years ago, to fill and to empty in turn the renowned hole, he had probably no other object in view but to play a trick on the worshippers and have a laugh at their expense, for Nats are very playful; anyone doubting this should read the extensive dramatic literature of the Burmese people, the classical as well as contemporary literature. The offerings that poured in, in consequence of his trick quite naturally delighted him, and when they came to an end in the manner above explained, he became displeased and determined to compel the people to pay proper attention to him. But let us at once state, in all fairness, that he was also actuated by a very laudable and compassionate feeling, that of ridding the town of epidemic disease. To draw the attention of people to a thing of the past, to a thing forgotten and buried in oblivion and make them have the same reverence and the same love for it, is not a thing so easy as might at first appear. So, the Nat hit very happily on a popular superstition, that of bees. for bees are supposed to portend good or evil. The Nat thought of nothing better than causing bees to make their hive near the Nat-Well. To the people, the wonder again was this: "There are many small shrines and many nooks and corners where these bees could easily have made their hive; in the face of all this, they built it in a place to which the breeze has full access and the strong wind reigns supreme; in a place where the heat is terrific and the rain beats unmercifully. Bees never choose such an awkward place. The meaning of it all is clear enough: it is a message from the forgotten Nat, and woe to him who overlooks it. So the iron fence which had been built around the well was broken down. The miracle of the water appearing and disappearing was again witnessed, and the faith of the people became unbounded.

And here the fourth wonder took place. This fourth wonder might more properly be called a blessing. From the time the bees appeared near the well, it was perceived clearly by every one in Prome that plague was fast diminishing, as well as other sicknesses and it has come to such a point that hardly anybody in Prome is dying.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

FIRE TEMPLES AND THEATRES.

The following is the text of a memorial which has been addressed to the Secretary and the Trustees of the Bombay Improvement Trust by a number of Parsees who object to the erection of a theatre in proximity to their temples:—

Gentlemen,—We the owners and occupiers of premises in and about the Princess street beg to lay before you our humble petition against the proposed erection of a theatre or theatres in the locality where our two principal Fire Temples have been situated and trust that you will be pleased to take into your kind consideration and direct that in view of the nusiance and annoyance that will be caused to the residents of the locality and also in view of the religious feelings and sentiments, as also the imperative requirements and observations of your petitioners' religion a theatre should be allowed to be constructed on the plots on the Princess street which, we understand, has been set aside for the purpose. When we took or purchased plots and properties in the locality we had not the slighest misgiving that the peace of the locality will be soon disturbed by the erection of a theatre in our midst and that the tranquility of the residents will be ruined by nocternal noise and uproar and their night's rest spoiled and health shattered as a natural consequence of the existence of such a theatre in a locality, the plots of which, it was always understood, would be utilized for buildings for residents' purposes and shops.

Besides as you are aware this site is in close proximity to the Wadia Fire Temple though not quite adjacent to it, and there is not the least doubt that it is near enough to the Fire Temple to interfere with the various religious ceremonies that must be performed in the said Fire Temple every night and every morning. The Anjuman Fire Temple is besides not far off and the proposed theatre is sure to be a nuisance to the Temple also.

In connection with this subject we beg most respectfully to recall to you the fact that sometime ago a theatre was proposed to be erected near the Wellingtons lines but that the same was not allowed to be erected in deference to the protest of the lessees of the plots in the locality and of various bodies having their institutions there on the ground that they would not have thought of leasing the plots had they known that a theatre in their vicinity was to spoil the amenities of the locality for residential purposes. Your petitioners beg to point out that in the present instance not only are the comfort and convenience for the residents at stake but the religious requirements and feelings of the whole community are sure to be seriously affected, and we trust that your Board will be convinced that our petition deserve the same consideration that was extended to the protest of the lessees of the Wellington lines' estate and you will withdraw any permission that may have been given the erection of a theatre in the locality, for which act of kindness we shall be highly obliged to you.—We have, &c.,

(Sd.) RUSTOMJI EDULJI SUNJANA NAIB DASTUR,
„ RUSTOMJI COOVERJI SETTNA,
„ HORMASJI COOVERJI SETTNA,
„ EDULJI COWASJI PALLONJI,
„ PESTONJI COOVERJI SETTNA,
„ SORABJI FRAMJI BANKER,
„ ARDESIR SORABJI ENGINEER,
„ FRAMJI COWASJI KAVARANA,
„ A. J. BILLIMORIA
and about 100 more signatures.

The following petition has has also been sent in to the Bombay Improvement Trust by the Temple Trustees:—

Gentlemen,—We have the honor most respectfully to make the following representation to your Board with the hope that the same will meet with favourable consideration.

We are trustees of the funds and properties of the Wadia Fire Temple which situate at the junction of Princess street and Girgaum road and which as you are probably aware is one of the two principal Fire Temples in Bombay of Shenshai sect of the Parsee community.

We are informed that you have sanctioned the erection of a theatre or theatres on the Princess road and that plots No. 13 to 16 on the said street have been set out for the purpose.

The site on which the theatre is proposed to be erected is in close proximity to the above mentioned Fire Temple which is held in high veneration and is daily frequented by hundreds of Parsees who attend there to offer prayers before the sacred fire and on certain days in the month the said temple is visited by still larger numbers, and we apprehend that if a theatre is erected in the vicinity thereof, a great nuisance will be caused and the feelings of the persons frequenting the Fire Temple and of the Parsee community generally will be greatly hurt.

We may mention that various religious ceremonies are performed in the said Fire Temple during the night until the early morning, and the ceremonies will be most seriously interfered with if a theatre is permitted in the vicinity of the temple.

We think that we need hardly point out the serious character of nuisance and annoyance which will be caused to the residents of the locality and to the Parsees frequenting the said fire temple, and the Anjuman Fire Temple which is also very near the Princess Street and which is also in very great esteem among the Parsees.

We are informed that a theatre was recently proposed to be erected near the Wellington line, but that the same was not allowed to be erected as various bodies having their institution there protested against the erection of a theatre in the immediate vicinity.

Under the above circumstances we have to ask that our representation may be taken into consideration, and that your Board will not allow the theatre to be erected in close proximity to the Fire Temple of which we are the trustees.—We have, etc.,

JAMSHEDJI BOMANJI WADIA,
Chairman, and others.
Trustees of Hormasjee Bomanjee Wadia's Fire Temple.

THE DARJEELING MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MAY 18.

There is a general feeling in Calcutta, which is voiced this morning by the *Indian Daily News*, that the Jury's decision of culpable homicide not amounting to murder in the case against Corporal Weaver for the murder of Miss Amy Gardiner was an improper finding upon the evidence. Fault is also found with the Judge's Charge.

REVISION OF CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, MAY 18.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rampini will perform the duties of Chief Justice in Calcutta during the absence on deputation of the Hon'ble Sir Francis Maclean.

The services of the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay, are placed at the disposal of the Legislative Department.

THE Empress Dowager of China, says a recent Pekin decree, "finds to her sorrow that of late there has been no change from the habits" of her officials "to seek merely to make things look well on the surface, without paying attention to the quality of the substance."

THE MANIPUR STATE.

Installation of Chura Chand Singh.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, MAY 19.

A correspondent wiring from Imphal (Manipur) says that the annual *Mela* commenced at Imphal on the 15th when, before a large assembly consisting of all the Officials of the State and heads of most of important villages, the Political Agent, Major John Shakespear, C. I. E., D. S. O., in asking Raj Chura Chand Singh to open the *Mela* announced that it was his pleasing duty to inform all present that the Government of India had decided to hand over the Government of the State to His Highness Raja Chura Chand Singh who would be assisted by a Durbar consisting of six Manipuri gentlemen and a Member of the Indian Civil Service; that the latter would act as Vice-President of the Council and that Mr. W. A. Cosgrave had been appointed to the post of Political Agent.

Major Shakespear explained that the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam would come to Manipur in Mitra and formally instal the Raja, but that the Government of India, not wishing unnecessarily to delay in fulfilling its promise to restore the State to the care of its own Chief as soon as his education should be completed, directed that from that date which is a most auspicious one in the Hindu Calendar, the Raja and his Durbar should assume charge.

The Political Agent, while not wishing to dwell on the sad circumstance which led to the Manipur State coming under the charge of Government in 1891, clearly warned all present that the Government of India, having placed His Highness Raja Chura Chand Singh on the *Gadi*, had declared its intention to support him with all its powers and to suppress summarily all attempts to displace him.

In handing over the State to the Raja the Political Agent assured him that he could always count on his (the Agent's) assistance and trusted that Providence would grant the Raja wisdom so as to rule that all the good, the poor and the weak might love him and only the wicked tremble before him.

His Highness, in reply, expressed his gratitude to the Government of India for restoring the State to his charge, and to the Political Agent and his predecessors for the interest they had taken in the State and improvements which has been effected during the time they had control especially in Public Works and Education.

His Highness then spoke to his people assuring them of his intentions to rule solely for the benefit of the State.

At the close of his speech, all the Officers of the Garrison and other Europeans present cordially shook hands with the young Raja and wished him success.

His Highness has just completed two years with the Imperial Cadet Corps, where he was very popular.

The *Mela* lasts five days and large and jovial crowds are assembled to see the articles exposed in the Exhibition Sheds and to witness the various national sports which take place every afternoon, and at night the large nautch house is crowded with representatives of all grades of society.

Though last year was a bad one and food is expensive, the prospects now are extremely good and everything points to the first year of the Rajah's independent rule being a happy one.

INDIAN RAILWAY EQUIPMENT.

Bengal Chamber's Letter.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MAY 18.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to the Government of India pointing out the necessity of spending at least £387,000 on new rolling stock and endeavouring in other ways to bring railway equipment up-to-date.

The Chamber also urges the necessity of a more liberal treatment of the financial requirements of the Government of India.

SUIT AGAINST NAWAB SALIMULLA.

Government Loan of 3½ Lakhs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MAY 19.

The loan to Nawab Salimulla is at 4 per cent. and not 3½ as before stated.

Three lakhs and a half of rupees are to be paid immediately, this being the amount for which the Nawab has been sued.

Nothing definite is known about the balance of the loan.

DEATH OF MR. R. KAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MAY 19.

Mr. R. Kar, of Messrs R. Kar and Co., Shippers and Merchants, died on Friday evening. He represented the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce on the Ganges Bridge Committee and for some years had been an active citizen of Calcutta.

BOW STREET FIRE.

Sufferers Helped by Police Commissioner.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MAY 19.

As a result of the fire in Bow Street, Calcutta on Friday, a large number of Christian poor have been rendered homeless and are being helped by the Commissioner of Police.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, MAY 17.

LEGISLATIVE.

Mr. Harrison, I. C. S., is placed on duty in the Legislative Department.

Mr. Harris is posted as Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Eastern Bengal and Assam

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Arlie, Superintending Engineer, Burma, retires from the service.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Branson, Accountant-General, Bengal, is granted six months' leave, Mr. Adie officiating as Accountant-General, and Mr. Ghatak Deputy Accountant-General.

Mr. Barrow, Comptroller-General, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, Mr. Robertson holding charge of the current duties.

Mr. Harrison, Accountant-General, is granted six months' leave.

Mr. Michael is transferred to Bombay and Mr. Brigstocke officiates for Mr. Michael as Accountant-General, Punjab.

A Resolution of the Government of India states that a gazetted Officer who is in receipt of furlough on leave allowances may not, without special orders of the Government of India, take service under another employer in this country.

MILITARY SUPPLY.

Mr. Woodsmith is appointed Sub-Lieutenant, R. I. M.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. Ryan, Examiner of Accounts, Bhavnagar Railway, is granted combined leave for nine months, Mr. Wheeler of the Rohilkhand Railway, officiating.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

The Aga Khan Tournament.

There were three games played on Saturday in connection with the above Tournament and whereas two were decided, one remains to be replayed. This is between the Departmental team from Poona and East Lancs. who had previously, on Tuesday, played a tie with 2 all. In the main enclosure the Bombay Gymkhana met their own "A" team and had them comfortably beaten. The game being comparatively of but little public interest, the majority went over to swell the large crowd on the 113th ground. Here the Connaughts were opposed to the Lincolns and further flattered those who fancy them by winning with a good margin, but only after a very hard game in the latter stages of which the losers had perhaps more than their share of it.

Cole, who played inside right for the Gymkhana, unfortunately leaves Bombay to-day for Karachi, and will consequently not be available. This seriously handicaps the Gymkhana as with Palmer in as good form as last year the team had quite a rosy chance. Troup, too, will most probably be unable to turn out for Jhansi. At centre, his judicious feeding of his wings will be missed and probably weaken their combination considerably.

To-day Jhansi and the Royal Scots meet on the Marine Lines ground, the Departmental and East Lancs, on the 113th, and the Bombay Gymkhana and Pioneers on the former's maidan.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA FIRST vs. "A" TEAM.

It wat very evident from the bully that the first team was to have matters its own way, the backs having but little to do.

After a few minutes of defending the "A" came up through Dawson and Martin, and Gore helping they got into the circle, but Martin drove just outside to the right. Cole next got away for the Gymkhana and gave to Palmer, but Roy ran out and cleared. A short interval and Yates giving to Kennedy on the left, he gave in to Palmer and he to Cole who sent it home, opening for the first team.

Shortly after, Cole again got away and Palmer got into but gave sticks. On top of this Sharp got going and gave to Palmer who got into the circle and sent home the second goal.

On resuming Cole had a fight for it in the circle, but it was cleared and Dawson got nicely away. Ward pulled them up and some loose play followed till Palmer got on and getting into the circle sent home a third a few minutes before six. Shortly before half time Cole drove home another and they led by 4-0 when the whistle went.

On resuming Cole early got down and added the fifth and last goal for the first team. From now they relaxed their efforts and the "A" began to get more of the game, Martin and Dawson doing good work. A nice run by the latter left Mangin with a clear goal and he drove into the net hot long after Dawson got on again and taking a shot beat Collingood. Just on time Cole got away into the circle but Roy coming out just got his foot to it and saved. With no further score the first ran out winners as under:—

Bo. Gymkhana .... 5 Goals.
Bo. Gymkhana "A" .... 2 Goals.

The teams were:—

BO. GYMKHANA.		BO. GYMKHANA "A"
Collingwood	Goal.	Roy
Ward, Faith	Backs.	Ouseley, Roughton
Blair, Yates, Gannon	Halves.	Gore, Mangin, Blandford
Sharp, Cole, Palmer, Williams, Kennedy	Forwards.	Wermicker, Dobbin, Martin, Dawson, Forbes

Referees:—Messrs. Troup and Rollo.

CONNAUGHT RANGERS vs. LINCOLNS.

The above teams met on the 113th ground where a very large crowd lined the ropes and witnessed a hard and most evenly contested game. It was very fast from beginning to end, the Lincolns suffering from the loss of Smith, their centre, who was the main scorer in their match with the R. G. A. Opening exchanges were in neutral ground and gave way to some give-and-take, but later in the first half the Connaughts' forwards began to combine well and Faulds getting on it the circle sent home a hard one. They continued to press and some great struggles were seen in the circle, but the Lincolns managed to keep them away and were only that one goal down at half time.

On resuming, the Rangers at once came up to attack and after pressing for some time Phillips took possession and added the second goal. By no means disheartened, the Lincolns renewed their energies and for quite a time kept their opponents' defence busy. On more than one occasion they seemed sure to score but each time were worried out of it though one would have liked to have seen them rewarded, especially after a fine run down by Dewane. As full time was drawing near the Rangers once more began to get the upper hand and Gaffney getting down the right wing eventually netted the ball from a melee in front of goal. Time followed leaving the Connaughts winners as under:—

Connaught Rangers .... 3 Goals.
Lincolns .... *Nil.*

The teams were:—

CONNAUGHT RS.		LINCOLNS.
Hewett	Goal	Atkinson
Egan, Ruffley	Backs	Garrett, Gibson
Sergt Dumphy, Gibbons, Young	Halves	Watson, Durham, Muir
Gaffney, Lieut Phillips, Faulds, Capt Comyn, Sheridan	Forwards.	Lieut Young, Dewane, Jones, Matthews, Roberts

DEPARTMENTAL vs. EAST LANCS.

After their drawn game on Tuesday, the above met on the Gymkhana maidan, which is in a rather dusty condition and not too free of dips and again failed to arrive at any definite conclusion. As in the last game the Civilians had the better of opening play but the determined play of the "Lillywhites" with their good training enabled them to make up in the closing stages. As soon as they settled down to steady work the Departmental forwards combined excellent but both half lines seemed a bit weak so that the venue continually changed. Towards half time the Civilians' wings put in capital work and centering nicely till eventually Lomond on the left brought the ball in himself and opened the score after a fine effort. Before half time F. Carey got on to one of these passes and put on a second. On resuming they again began to press mainly on the right though the opposing half worked well getting his forwards going and with the three centres in the circle they came very near scoring. Arnott next was off-side but came again with Wigglesworth and sent home. They were back again and the left wing got on just on the goal line. A marvellous shot went in off the cross bar but behind was given and from this Brown got away tremendously fast down the right wing and gave in to F. Carey who beat Nelson and put the Departmental once more two ahead. Play continued very fast and each custodian was called upon and Blankley sent in a shot that struck the upright and Arnott gave Price a chance but he just shot outside. Relief was found through Carvalho who put in a remarkably clever run the whole length of the field but nothing came of it. A foul in the circle again did them no good and the Lancs came up. E. Carey defended finely but Wigglesworth broke through and shot; this was saved but he ran in and put on their second goal. Barely a minute later they had forced a penalty corner from which Arnott shot hard and the ball went in off one of the defenders, thus equalising. This was just on time and though it was dark an extra period was ordered with both teams showing signs of wear.

During this play continued fast and Arnott had a fine chance but Jones saved finely and a moment later the Departmental came nearly scoring from a corner. In the second half the Departments pressed, Carvalho and Lomond doing splendid work on the left but could not score and the score remained:—

Departmental ... ...3 Goals.
East Lancs ... ...3 Goals.

The Teams were:—

DEPARTMENTAL.		EAST LANCS.
Jones	Goal	Nelson
Kirkpatrick, E O Carey	Backs	Lieut Smith, Lieut Goff
Gardner, Lettington, Newland	Halves	Jackson, Hanna, Lieut Allardice
Brown, Rhodes, F Carey, Carvalho, Lomond	Forwards	Blankley, Wiggesworth, Lieut Arnott, Price, Anisworth

REFEREES:—Messrs. Robertson and Baker.

The Table stands as under:—

	1st Round	2nd Round	3rd Round	Semi-final	Final.
Wilson College / Bhusawal Gymkhana	Bhusawal. 5—1	Pioneers 3—1	May 20	May 22	May 25
Pioneers / Victoria Jubilee Inst.	Pioneer 10—0				
Bombay Gymkhana / R F A, Kirkee	Bo Gymkhana 1—0	May 18			
Bombay Gymkhana A / International Club	Gymkhana 2—0				
St Xavier's / Royal Scots	bye / bye	Royal Scots 2—1	Drawn 0—0		
Jhansi Railway Inst / King's Liverpool	bye / bye	Jhansi 5—0			
Friends' Union A / R G A Colaba	R G A 3—0	Lincolns 9—0	May 18	May 23	
Albert Club / Lincolns	Lincolns 5—0				
Worcesters / Parsee Club	Worcesters 4—1	Rangers 3—1			
Connaught Rangers / Friends' Union	C R 3—0				
Elphinstone College / Royal Navy	bye / bye	To-morrow	Elphinstone College 2—1	May 20	
East Lancs / Departmental, Poona	bye / bye				

YACHT CLUB RACES.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

The end of the Bombay yachting season reminds one very much of the farewell concerts of poor old Sims Reeves. The season finished on the 4th, then we had a farewell race the week after. This Saturday there was another last performance and now there is every prospect of a positively last appearance on Saturday, the 25th. Things on Saturday were really a bit mixed so I must be excused if I do not describe them with the accuracy which is expected from a correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*. I believe there are rude people who say that fiction occasionally makes its apppearance in the accounts of the yacht races but that is mere jealousy, never were more veracious accounts ground out on any second-hand type-writer in the world To begin with the starting arrangements were a little out, the quarter flag being late while the five minutes gun was up to time thus catching some unwary sportsmen at their moorings, which was hardly their fault. The start was rather a complicated one owing to the unaccustomed direction of the wind. When the gun went several boats were well up to the line, but the Swale was calmly cruising down along the wrong-side of it, while the Turquoise was right away from it altogether and had to beat up for it.

Altogether fourteen boats straggled across the line, and at once began to tail out. Those that took the southern end had the best of it as regards wind and led by Sayonara began to walk away from those who crossed near the Schooner. Soon after the start the Invicta tried conclusions with a native craft which was on the wrong tack but trusted to her superior size and scored to the extent of a bobstay and some excitement on the Invicta whose crew were sadly handicapped by a want of knowledge of the vernacular.

Sayonara went off at a great rate and led all the way to North Karanja buoy. Isca was next looking very big behind the little 18 footer. Pixie and Manikin came next while Turquoise was trying to clear her way through the smaller boats behind. Clutha had a borrowed suit of new sails and was showing us that she could do with them by running away from her class mates at once.

It was a fetch up to Tucker Beacon and the only change that took place was that Clutha improved her position materially. The course from the Beacon was back to the Schooner and was a fair dead beat. Pixie held on a little and then went about heading southward, while the majority held on shorewards. Lapwing and Coralie went about at the Beacon and stood down harbour looking for a wind which they did not find. Soon after the last boat was round the Beacon the whole fleet was scattered over the face of the harbour and in the light and fluky wind it was difficult to say how any particular boat was doing. The Swin Scale and Invicta had a close race between themselves as far as Tucker Beacon where they separated, but there was never enough wind for them to get going. Half way home Isca's throat Halliard gave out and she proceeded to perform intricate manœuvres among the steamers under a constantly varying sail plan while damages were being repaired. Turquoise worked through the fleet very quickly after coming by the wind and was well ahead by the time the Schooner was reached, rounding six minutes ahead of Sayonara. Manikin had been doing very well to windward and was next, only a few lengths behind Sayonara, with Pixie a few seconds behind her again. Three minutes later came Clutha long way inside her time having been sailing splendidly with her borrowed wings. Maud had stood right in shore and had gained a good deal by doing so and was next, while Midget, Coralie, and Lapwing had done badly out in the stream, the latter being particularly unfortunate in finding bad eggs in the way of breezes. Jean had also stood right into the shore but did not seem to have gained much by it and was just behind Lapwing, Turquoise turned up after her first round of the small course as Lapwing and Jean were rounding for the first time and had to give way to them. The Swale was next to arrive some five minutes ahead of the Swin while the Invicta was still hard at work somewhere up harbour. Things now began to look lively on the Schooner as the long procession of yachts followed Turquoise round the small course, each of them having to round the Schooner three times. Lapwing fouled the Schooner's bowsprit the first time round and retired which made one less to account for and Midget as usual, did the same the second time of rounding which made things a little simpler for the judge. It was difficult to keep an eye on all the boats owing to the natural shortness in the supply of eyes meted out to the human race but after a short time it was noticed that Turquoise was not to be seen taking part in the merry-go-round sort of business that was going on round the Schooner. After a bit she was descried in the far distance solemnly digging out round North Karanja and Tucker Beacon again. A reference to the sailing instructions showed a clerical error in them which made them clearly read as if the whole distance was to be sailed twice and not only the short course as was intended. There was no doubt that Turquoise was right and consequently the rest were wrong. On the other hand the others had sailed the intended course or rather were still doing so. There was nothing to be done, however, but to await events and to keep the pot a-boiling which the judge proceeded to do by firing salutes to each boat as they passed much to their gratification. Returning to the boats which sailed the wrong course which was really the right course as I said when I began things were decidedly mixed so I must be excused if I am not as clear as the pellucid waters of Bombay harbour. Sayonara, Pixie and Manikin were sailing a splendid race being almost neck and neck both times round the small course. In the end Pixie managed to slip ahead and finished about quarter of a minute ahead of Manikin, Sayonara being as far behind the latter. Clutha was, however, close on their heels, and was well inside her time or would have been so if there had been any time to be inside of. The problem that seemed to be likely to offer itself shortly for solution was what is vulgarly called a stumper. If Turquoise did not finish within the time limit could the prize be fairly given to one of the other boats who had sailed the wrong course according to their instructions but the right course as far as the intentions of the Sailing Committee were concerned. By 6-30 all of the small craft had finished, the Invicta had arrived from Tucker Beacon and had done one round of the small course being nearly caught by the Swin on her second round, and argument was raging on the Committee Vessel. Turquoise was suddenly descried some way up harbour but coming down quickly with the tide and excitement became intense as to whether she could finish in time or not. She came down to the Schooner at a fine pace and rounded amid a storm of argument and bore away wrathfully for Middle Ground buoy with 20 minutes in hand and a failing breeze. Excitement rose to fever heat. Whole whiskies and sodas were freely betted on or against her pulling it off and battered stop-watches were brandished by their owners.

Half way round it looked as if the odds were against her but she picked up a fresher breeze near the markboat, which had just got back to its abandoned post in time having come in under the impression that all was over.

She came about at the mark with seven minutes to go and ran up her balloon foresail which only drew for a part of the way. Some of the others had not been able to fetch in but she laid her mark nicely and came ramping home with two minutes to spare getting the last gun of the afternoon and the first prize. Her own skipper having proved his point at the expense of much labour felt that he could be content with the glory and promptly offered the prize to be sailed for again. Nearly everyone had arranged to put their boats up next week but it was felt that such a sporting offer could not be refused so a race will be held over the same course next week and this week's prize money will be added. We need hardly say that there will be no mistake in the sailing instructions this time, though we cannot altogether regret the error as it gives a fair excuse for another race which is the chief object of the Bombay yachtsman's existence.

SWEEPSTAKES FOR ALL CLASSES—Started at 3-45 p. m.

Name of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Turquoise	Scr	Mr F J Preston...	3 45	6 57 11	3 12 11
Pixie	14 15	Mr J G E Metcalfe	...	5 49 47	1 50 32
Sayonara..	18 45	Mr A Erickson	...	5 50 24	1 46 39
Manikin..	17 14	Officers R A	...	5 50 6	1 47 59
Lapwing ..	27 0	Capt R S J Gillespie		Gave up.	
Maud	28 30	Officers R E	...	5 58 56	1 45 26
Midget ..	33 0	Officers R A		Gave up.	
Coralie ..	30 45	Mr E Y Watson..	...	6 11 45	1 56 0
Clutha ..	33 0	Mr J J Welch ...	...	5 54 46	1 36 46
Jean......	34 30	Mr A C H Maclean	...	6 15 37	1 56 7
Swin	30 0	Sergeant Major Gibs, R E	..	Did not	Finish
Swale.. ..	30 0	Corporal Offord R E	..	6 29 30	2 14 30
Invicta ..	46 30	Sapper Benson R E	..	Did not finish.	
Isca......	13 30	Capt Muter	..	Did not finish.	
Erin	14 15	Mr R H Ireland...	..	Did not Start	

Course: No Special = 9·15 miles—1st Prize won by Turquoise Race to be resailed again next Saturday—Time-limit 7 p. m.

BOXING IN CALCUTTA.

Sam Newman vs. Bill Fisher.

EASY WIN FOR NEWMAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MAY 19.

The fight for Rs. 1,000 a side between Sam Newman and Bill Fisher came off last night at the Calcutta Concert Hall before a crowded house.

Newman, although conceding Fisher a good deal in the way of weight, had the best of the fight from the start.

The whole affair was over in a few minutes. The first round was fairly even, but when time was called for the combatants to face each other for the second round Newman was clearly master of the situation. After a minute and a half of hard hitting Fisher was knocked out.

THE SUPREME COURT APPEAL.

The authorities at Ladysmith are earning a not very desirable notoriety for their bungling methods in connection with the handling of the Asiatic trading question. First there was the case of the wealthy Goga whom the Licensing officer deprived of his right to trade under peculiar circumstances and for reasons which on appeal the Town Council felt that they could not sustain. In a number of other cases, the Town Council sitting as a Court of Appeal confirmed the refusal of licences by their officer and on the matter being carried to the Supreme Court it was held by that tribunal that the "gravest irregularity" had been committed and that the proceedings must be set aside. In the ordinary course the law does not recognise the right of appeal from the Licensing Board to the legal tribunals. The decision of the Town Council, or other similar local authority, is final—providing always that the local authority fulfils its functions according to rules and principles relevant to the matter. The failure of the Ladysmith authorities to comply with the spirit of the law gave the rejected Arab applicants the opportunity of carrying their cases before the Supreme Court. Of course, the judges have decided nothing as regards the merits of the original applications for licences. All that they have done is to pronounce emphatically their view that the Licensing Board did not treat the appellants fairly. The Board had dismissed the appeals without informing themselves upon points which it was indispensable that they should have before them, if a semblance of judicial propriety were to be maintained. Their procedure was calculated to turn the administration of the law into a farce, and the Supreme Court had no option but to order that the whole business should be done over again.

ANTI-ASIATIC INDISCRETIONS.

We are in entire sympathy with any legitimate and judicious effort to prevent Asiatic trading from competing unfairly with European trading, or increasing so as to endanger the future of the Colony as a country in which the European can thrive. But to accomplish this object, the existing law must not be strained nor distorted, and any proposed legislation must rest upon a basis of equity. In Ladysmith, we regret to say there appears to have been a disposition to misapply the law, or, at any rate an inability to interpret it a right. The section of the Licensing Law which requires that the traders shall keep their books in English has been interpreted as meaning that the trader himself must be an expert in accountancy, and that it is not sufficient that he should have his books properly kept by an employe. If that principle were enforced, it would disqualify a good many applicants for licences besides Asiatics. It was owing to this misreading of the law that the Ladysmith Board fell into one of the mistakes which the Supreme Court has felt it necessary to correct. The Board allowed the applicants to give evidence, but would not allow their bookkeepers to be called, nor would they permit the Licensing Officer to be subject to examination, so that he might justify his refusal of the licences. All that they had before them against the applicants was the Licensing Officer's decision, without any notes, or reasons, to support it. We are aware of the streng feeling against the Asiatic, but we feel bound to say that such travesties of administrative procedure as have occurred in Ladysmith are calculated to do harm to the good name of the Colony, and to paralyse the movement for the restriction of Asiatic trading. Such incidents as these are made known to the friends of the Asiatic in the Imperial Parliament, and are used to excite sympathy for them and prejudice against the European Colonist.—*Indian Opinion.*

PARLIAMENTARY INSTITUTIONS IN JAPAN.

Mayor Ozaki Draws a Comparison with England.

The *Jiyu-Tsushin* has supplied to the *Japan Gazette* an account of an interview with Mr. Ozaki, the Mayor of Tokio, in which the following interesting passages occur:—

"There are some who are working for political reforms, but under the present circumstances, it will not be easy to carry out their intention. The political circles in these days is corrupted and regarded, as is well known to political observers, and accordingly, the cry for reform is raised among members of the House as well as those who are not members. It is unfortunate, however, that none have sufficient self-confidence, courage, and zeal to undertake this arduous task. Frankly speaking, the very man who loudly cry for the necessity of reforms in the political circles are those who in reality are approaching the abyss of depravity and corruption. The number of those members who are really and conscientiously thinking of the introduction of a new atmosphere is, indeed, scarce. The knowledge and character of the mass of the people are of too low standing to introduce political reforms. Unless knowledge progresses, it is next to impossible to introduce the intended reform. The people must be educated to such a degree that they will feel indignant at the mere idea of corruption pervailing among the members. Their sense of mortality and responsibility must be made so acute as to recognise of their own accord that corruption and degradation in political circles will be fraught with dangers to the smooth working of the constitutional form of government in Japan. This awakening of the sense of justice among the people is an initiatory step towards political reforms at present.

"The country where the parliamentary form of government is most successfully worked out in England. The zeal and respect with which the English people regard politics is noteworthy. The parliament in England to Englishmen, is the place where they realise the duty and happiness of Englishmen. In whatever direction Englishmen may succeed, this success will be employed as a means of getting a seat in parliament, which is regarded as an ideal place where Englishmen may perform their heavenly endowed duty, leading at the same time the happiest mode of existence; under the circumstances, men of letters, those engaged in business or those who have had any success in any branch of human activity will try to find seats in parliament which, to their eyes, is a paradise where they may enjoy the highest honour and happiness. We find a number of the literati in the House of Commons, and others who have succeeded in other branches of human occupation. Thus the British Parliament is an assembly of men excelling in wealth, knowledge and skill. It may be said that parliamentary life in England is one of the happiest on the earth. Look at the condition of our parliament. My lips refuse to utter any commendatory remark when I come to think of its component character. Not to speak of wealth, where are knowledge and skill? Is it an assembly of the elite of the nation? Parliamentary life in Japan, therefore, is the unhappiest and dullest of all. Not only is little importance attached to the value of speeches, but the behaviour and talk in the House are uncouth and full of dirty and miserable motives that appear impossible to sober observers. What is worse still members do not seem to be ashamed of their own conduct. In point of attainment and character, none can be so imperfect and wretched as these members of the Diet in Japan. It is an assembly of the lowest type of men. It is absolutely a mistake to imagine that one feels at home in the Japanese parliament. Neither happiness nor taste exist in the House. I console myself with the feeling that my duty in the house is to lead, instruct and train other members. In meeting, therefore, the rough and uneducated members, I cannot keep from entertaining feelings of compassion. If any one attended the House with a view to learning anything there he would be greatly mistaken. Instead of improving himself, he would be made ill by coming into contact with conditions of the Prince of Darkness ruling there."

Englishmen have no reason to complain of Mayor Ozaki's very flattering view of the House of Commons, but we must say in candour that we doubt if the conditions there are quite as paradisaical as he is pleased to suppose. Nor, on the other hand, do we believe that the Japanese Parliament is in quite such a bad way as Mr. Ozaki, in his zeal for political purification, represents.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following statement of Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimates for the year 1906-1907 and 1907-08:—

Latest Month.

Presidency	Estimate.	Actual	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
In May 1907 Bengal	55,00,000	62,10,975	7,10,975	......
In Apl 1907 Bombay	6,00,000	4,61,400	......	1,38,600
Total ..	61,00,000	66,72,375	5,72,375	......

Two Sales of Bengal Opium and One months' Pass Duty on Opium Exported from Bombay.

Presidency	Estimate.	Actual	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
To end of May 1907. Bengal	1,10,00,000	1,26,20,225	16,20,225	......
To end of Apl 1907. Bombay	6,00,000	4,61,400	......	1,38,600
Total ..	1,16,00,000	1,30,81,625	14,81,625	......

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 30th March, amounted to Rs. 27,836, being a decrease on the corresponding week of previous year, of Rs. 4,145. The total earnings from 1st January to 30th March were Rs. 3,31,640, being a decrease on the corresponding period of previous year, of Rs. 1,16,887.

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SUFFERED FOR THREE YEARS

With Rashes—Little Girl would Scratch until They Bled—Unable to Rest—Spent Lots of Money on Doctors Without even Relief.

CURED BY THE CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My little girl had rashes coming on her at times like nettle rash, since she had vaccination on her arm. They would rise at times and she would do nothing but scratch them until they bled. She could not rest at night or day when they were on her. It was a pity to see her. I spent a lot with doctors and could not get rid of them, so one of the neighbours told me to try Cuticura. The rashes were all over her except the face. You know they were hard like a stone first, and then they would fill with water, and then turn into a great scab. She suffered with the ailment for three years and we used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment for six months, and they did clear it. We bathed her twice a day with Cuticura Soap and we used one box of Cuticura Ointment. The doctor gave medicine for a while, but it did no good, and we left the doctor and used Cuticura, and that did cure her. I am very much pleased to tell you of the cure, and can recommend the Cuticura Remedies to everybody, and wish I had known about them sooner. Evan John Thomas, Penallta Terrace, Ystrad Mynach, via Cardiff, Wales, Feb. 1, 1906."

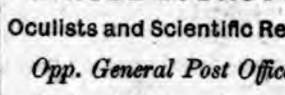
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THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
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SECUNDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 17.

The hot weather has at last visited us and come to stay, and the heat for the past four days might please any one.

Still we manage to enjoy ourselves under the safe rule of H. H. the Nizam, and the feeling of unrest that has permeated other parts of India has only left us with feelings of gratitude that our lot has been cast to live in the Hyderabad Dominions, where the just and wise rule of the Nizam has made itself felt. There is no lack of amusements to make us forget the heights the thermometer might rise to.

Mr. Parisot gave a most enjoyable Bridge Tournament at his house on the 14th. There were five tables and partners were drawn for. The prizes were very handsome and the tournament, which did not close till a late hour, was won by Mrs. Patton-Bethune and Colonel Little: the former won a very handsome silver Bon Bon box, and the latter a cigarette case. Mrs. Homan and Mr. Homan were the second lucky partners; they were made happy by a very dainty silver scent bottle and a silver match-box. Parting from Mr. Parisot was indeed "Sweet Sorrow" on this occasion. There is still another Bridge Tournament settled for the 30th, which promises to be a very exciting one.

In connection with the Government's action in regard to Lajpat Rai, there was a wild rumour of a Sikh rising here and an insane desire on some mad person to have the better of those in authority, but the idea and the man were squashed unreservedly.

On Wednesday evening there was an exciting alarm about a panther being seen on the rocks at Saitabad, and Colonel Little went out fully armed. Two animals were seen, one on the lower rock and one on the rock against the sky line; the latter presenting a very good target, it was shot by Colonel Little from a distance of over 300 yards—a very good shot, but on the body being recovered it was found to be a very large cat. The neighbourhood is well rid of this, but the disappointment was very great at there being no panther. The cat was, I believe, the size of a jackal and could be easily mistaken for a small panther from the distance it was shot at.

There was a large purdah party given at Mrs. Little's on the 16th. The guests were received in the garden, where a large part of the grounds had been most tastefully arranged with Chinese lanterns and lights; there was a band in attendance and the ladies arrived about 5 o'clock and did not leave till quite a late hour. So many have left the station for the hot weather that there were not so many present as were expected. Amongst the English ladies present were Mrs. Hosken, Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Gough, Mrs. Ramp ni, Mrs. Duxbury Mrs. Macdonald, Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. Boyle, Mrs. Parker and many others. There were in all about sixty guests.

CAPE INDIANS.

The Indian people at the Cape are slowly diminishing in numbers. During this week some sixty to seventy of them will leave the Colony. Only a few of these will ultimately return on the plea of a Colonial domicile. They and their compatriots here have a bad look-out indeed. The new General Dealers' Licences Act is bringing hundreds of these poor people to the verge of ruin. Repeated representations have appeared in the local papers, but no move seems to be made by Government to come to the rescue of those who are deprived of their means of livelihood. Besides the poorer section of traders, several long-established firms, of an unenviably respectable character, appear to be in the throes of heavy financial loss solely by reason of the operation of the new law. Of late, the Government of this Colony seems bent on promulgating enactments of a drastic and restrictive character, the primary motive being, I believe, to oust the Indian element. here would also appear to be a suicidal phase to this hurried mode of legislation. Financial embarrassment is felt by all at the present moment, and the state is not free from it, and yet the vesting of Municipalities with the powers of refusing licenses certificates will certainly have the effect of depriving Government of a sure source of revenue. It would certainly mean a loss of some thousands of pounds annually. If this be not a cut-throat policy, I do not know what is. And it is to be assumed that the course followed by the present Administration is dictated by motives which are not altogether imperial or broad-minded in their character.

Recently, a murder case amongst the Indian community attracted considerable attention. It was indeed a diabolical act, the victim being done to death in a public street in broad daylight. Two of the culprits, who had a hand in the dastardly deed appear to have got away soon after the foul act. Three men were, however, arraigned for the crime, found guilty and sentenced to death. Thereupon representations were made to the authorities, as two of these men were considered by many of the compatriots to be innocent, or, at least, to have taken but an inactive partin the crime. All three were, however, hanged. The curious part of the affair comes out in this. The Government saw nothing in the existence of a doubt with regard to the supposed participation in it by the two men mentioned—saw nothing in the unsatisfactory way in which the case was gone through—that is, according to a large number of Indians in Cape Town. One would have thought, under the circumstances, the authorities would have had nothing to suppress from the public. A request was made, in the interests of justice, for the names of two men who were mixed up in the affair, and who for ulterior reasons, had gone to a country Magistracy to have their names recorded. The request was refused, although it appeared material to the elucidation of a doubt. All the three convicted men were made to pay the dread penalty of the law; but why the names of two who were apparently implicated in the affair should have been withheld passes comprehension. Subsequently the case of Ferreira and his men came up for consideration. It will be remembered that these men committed many wanton acts of depredation. They committed cold-blooded murders after fomenting a rebellion of our northern borders. They carried things with a high hand, in utter defiance of all law. They shot down two policemen who were placed to guard our lives and property in a remote district of our Colony. And yet, singular as it may seem, because a section of our political party desired it, all these men including the ringleader, who had even publicly confessed his deeds and declared his life forfeit, have been reprieved. Two youths of the marauding band were rightly recommended to mercy but on what grounds, it may justly be asked, was the prerogative of mercy exercised in favour of the other men and clemency refused to two natives of the Indian Empire on whose behalf a numerously-signed petition was submitted?—*Indian Opinion.*

THE MADRAS VOLUNTEER GUARDS.

In consequence of several of the Officers being transferred to other places, there is a considerable shortage in the Commissioned ranks of the Madras Volunteer Guards; in fact, when all the existing vacancies have been filled up by promotions, there will be scope for the entertainment of one Lieutenant and no less than nine Second Lieutenants. It is highly desirable that eligible gentlemen should immediately come forward in sufficient numbers and offer their services, for within the next two months the Regiment will have completed its fiftieth year of existence and its Jubilee, we understand, says the *Madras Mail*, is to be celebrated in a very special manner. The Regiment has made great progress within the last few years and it is matter for regret that it should have recently been deprived of several most keen and zealous Officers through circumstances too, over which neither the Regiment nor the Officers themselves have had any sort of control. Now it is the duty of others who have hitherto held aloof to offer to fill the vacancies, but Volunteering must not be regarded simply as a pastime. It must be taken seriously and those who join must make up their minds to do honest hard work, so as to render themselves and the men put under their charge thoroughly efficient in drill and musketry. There is, of course, a lighter and a very pleasant side to Volunteering, but work comes first—and pleasure afterwards. The Madras Volunteer Guards are fortunate in possessing a palatial Headquarters building, with a fine parade ground adjoining. Besides Officers, more men are required for the rank and file. Enrolments take place at Headquarts every morning, and Anglo-Indians and Eurasians of good physique and determination to master their duties should present themselves without delay. Let us hope that this Jubilee year will see the Regiment as strong and as efficient as at has ever been.

THE *Times'* Peking correspondent describes the decrees, recently issued, conferring upon honour on the memory of the sage Confucius, with the object of checking the growth of foreign learning, and remarks that this attempt meets with no favour from the present head of the family of Confucius. Girls' schools are about to be established throughout the Chinese Empire.

JAIN SANGH MEETING.

A GRAND public meeting of the Jain Sangh of Bombay was held yesterday at Lalbag, for the purpose of submitting a petition to the Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribag in connection with the proposed scheme of granting building bases on the holy Parasnath Hill in the district of Hazaribag. The following Resolutions were passed:—

Proposed by Sheth Motichand Denchond, seconded by Sheth Rai hand Khusal, and carried unanimously that the meeting of the Swetamber Jain Sangh of Bombay assembled, authorise Sheth Ratanchand Kuemchand, President of the Jain Sangh, to forward the petition as submitted to this meeting to the Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribag with a suitable letter in connection with the proposed scheme of granting building bases on the holy Shri Samat-shikharji Hill in the district of Hazaribagh, in Bengal.

Proposed by Sheth Motilal Fakirchand Premchand, seconded by Sheth Amritlal Kenaldas and carried unanimously that the President of the Shri Sangh be authorised to submit to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and to H. E. the Viceroy, copies of the same petition and to request them by wire to arrange that nothing definite be done by the Deputy Commissioner until we are given an opportunity to lay before him our objections and feelings in this matter.

The Petition to the Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribag, reads:—

The Jumble Petition of the Swetamber Jain Sangh of Bombay, in Public Meeting assembled.

Most Respectfully Sheweth,—

1. That your petitioners are the collective body of the Jain residents of the town and island of Bombay.

2. That your Petitioners, together with their brethren throughout the length and breadth of India, have learnt with great apprehension the news that it is intended to grant leases for building purposes on the Parsnath Hill in your district—a place which is considered the most holy and sanctified resort of pilgrims of the Jain community, not only of the district where the Hill is situated, but of the whole of India.

3. That the said Hill has been considered from time immemorial as one of the most sacred places, and has been dedicated to religious worship. Out of the twenty-four Tirthankaras, that is, the most holy sages who existed in antiquity amongst the Jains, twenty have left their bodily frames, obtained their salvation and were deified on the Hill which is called the Hill of Parsnath after the last and the greatest of those twenty Tirthankaras.

4. That ever since the dedication of the Hill for religious worship the members of the Swetamber sect of the Jain community have held exclusive possession of the Hill of Parsnath and of the plain below, and it has been availed of as a sacred resort for purposes of worshipful devotion and pilgrimage. This possession the Jains have been able to maintain in spite of the vicissitudes of dynasties, kingdoms, and empires, having exercised proprietary rights over the said Hill even during the regime of the Mahomedan rulers of India.

5. That the said proprietary rights of the Jain community have been recognized in the fact that the members of that community have constructed buildings on the said Hill at considerable expense, for the performance of religious rites and ceremonies and that they have established idols in those buildings.

6. Your petitioners most respectfully submit that the Jains are in possession of deeds and documents of title, including the sanads and firmans granted to the Swetamber Jains by the benevolence of the Emperor Akbar of pious memory, which will conclusively prove that the Parsnath Hill stands vested in them as proprietors thereof. Your petitioners crave that they may be given an opportunity of laying those documents and deeds of title before your Honour.

7. Your petitioners submit that nothing is so shocking and revolting to the Jain community as the consumption of animal food and spirituous liquors the use whereof is strictly forbidden by their religious tenets. They also consider it a heinous offence and a sacrilege to take their meals on the said hill or even to walk on any part of it with shoes on. Your petitioners, therefore, leave it to your Honour to imagine what genuine feelings of alarm and consternation are spread among the Jain community when they are informed that on the very hill on which they believe their most sacred Tirthankaras to have rested and on the spot of ground which they have cherished with the most religious and devotional ideas and enriched with such sacred traditions, plots of land are to be leased to people who differ from them in religion, race and sentiment and who are distinctly opposed to them in the two most cardinal tenets of Jainism, namely, total abstinence from spirituous liquors and from animal food.

8. Your petitioners submit that the Jains as a community are one of the most loyal and submissive races under the peaceful sway of the British nation, and they feel that the proposed scheme of granting leases for building purposes, if carried out, would tend to spread dissatisfaction in a peace-loving and loyal community which had hitherto looked up to the British Government for the protection of their religious rights, ideas and sentiments.

9. Your petitioners, therefore, most humbly request your Honour to give your most sympathetic consideration to the above fact and to direct that the proposed scheme of granting building leases on the Sacred Hill of Parasnath be entirely abandoned, for which act of kindness, your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.—I beg, &c.

(Sd.) RALANOHAND KHIMCHAND,
President,
Swetamber Jain Sangh of Bombay.

Lalbag Hall, Bombay, 19.

PRESENTATION OF A SANAD.

This function was performed in the presence of a large company of Railway Officers, Subordinate officials and friends by Mr. Gell, the Police Commissioner on behalf of Government at 10-45 a. m, on the 18th instant in the offices at Victoria Terminus.

Mr. Collister, the Acting Agent of the Railway who presided, said:—We are met together this morning to witness the very pleasing ceremony of the presentation of a Sanad granted by Government, conferring on one of this Company's servants the title of "Rao Saheb." Mr. Dinker Raghunath who has been selected by the Government of India for this high honor, has performed over 37 years of excellent service in several capacities in the Traffic Department. Always loyal he was, on one occasion conspicuously so, and rendered the Company most valuable aid. He joined the service of this Railway in the year 1870 as a Gate Inspector and was soon after made a Relieving Station Master and was from time to time given charge of important stations His recommendations in the interests of Railway Traffic and rates, brought him into prominence, and in 1894 he was brought into the Head Office to inquire into certain competitive traffic arising from the construction of new Railway communications. He gave great satisfaction in the delicate duties imposed upon him and in 1896 he was promoted to Senior Traffic Canvasser for the whole system. In the year 1899, Mr. Dinker gave proof of his worth and loyalty to the Company at a time when they were in some difficulty. It is to be regretted that Mr. Muirhead, the General Traffic Manager, is absent from this gathering to-day, as he was well aware of the strain caused at that time and how valuable to this Railway was the faithfulness of men like Mr. Dinker, who continued true to their obligations.

In honouring Mr. Dinker, all such faithful servants of the Railway are also honoured and it affords the Railway Company great pleasure to acknowledge their satisfaction at this recognition of an honest man's work and worth. It will, it is hoped, prove an incentive to well-doing to his fellow-employes even though they may not, like Mr. Dinker, enjoy more than the consciousness of having done their duty to the best of their ability and opportunity. I will now ask Mr. Gell to present the Sanad on behalf of Government.

Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, on behalf of Government, said that he had been directed by Government to present the Sanad conferring the title of Rao Saheb on Mr. Dinker Raghunath, which he said he did with great pleasure. He hoped that Rao Saheb Dinker Raghunath will live for many years, and enjoy the distinction conferred on him by Government.

Rao Saheb Dinker Raghunath responded in the following terms:—I do indeed feel greatly indebted to Government, to you and to all the G. I. P. Officers under whom I have served and have been serving the Company for the title conferred on me through you by Government, and it is all the more of satisfaction that this is but the culmination of the long series of favours and kindnesses bestowed upon me by my superior officers during my long service. I take this opportunity of expressing my deep regret that Mr. Muirhead is not present on this occasion. Hearing the reference to my past service I must confess that I cannot help thinking that the kind things said are not wholly deserving as I am fully conscious of my own shortcomings at times. However I may say that during my career I have done my best to serve the interests of the Company and the present honor done to me, will, I am sure, be an impetus to my fellow-servants of the Company to zealously work and serve their interests. Once more I express my heartfelt thanks to Government, to you and to all Officers as well as to the gentleman who have graced the function today. Pan supari and garlands and flowers were then distributed. There were present at the function, Messrs. Gell, Commissioner of Police, Collister, A ting Agent, Captain Hepper, Deputy Agent, Messrs. Rumbell, Traill, Bell, Webb, Gay, Carreras, Adam, McNeill, Muir, Laidlaw, Hawkins, Jervis, Clark Hoard, Irvine, Ryan, Chalk, Cowper, McIntyre and others

A MELANESIAN PORT,

The Capital of the New Hebrides.

The long, broad bay opens out slowly as the steamer swings round the reef and heads up the harbour to her anchorage close in shore. The port is a wide horseshoe of wooded hillside, with its deep green density broken by infrequent clearings, and relieved by scattered white-roofed houses that gleam in the early sunlight amongst the sombre, solemn foliage of the thick bush. Above the ribbon of beach at the head of the blue waters, writes J. H. M. A. in The *Manchester Guardian*, the houses group themselves more closely, and, almost in their midst, the French tricolour droops lazily from the top of a tall staff in the hot, breezeless morning air. Away above the right-hand corner of the bay the Union Jack feebly flaps from its own slim spar over a white roof half hidden by rustling, swaying palm fronds. The limp bits of bunting mark the respective seats of French and English government in the New Hebrides.

Across the glassy waters, still and oily and rippleless, come the natives in canoes, grey-bodied dug-outs with flimsy outriggers, and the most difficult little craft in the world to navigate until you learn the trick. From the little jetty below the store glides out the whale-boat of "C. D.," for Cash, Down, and Co. are Vila, the capital of the New Hebrides. From the grey man-o'-war flying the white ensign comes another boat. From the two spider-sparred white schooners paddle two more, manned by native crews and steered with long steer-oars by tall, bronzed white men in pyjama suits. From the white square-rigged French cruiser slips also a boat, and even the disreputable little cattle-boat from Tchio, in New Caledonia, despatches a green dingy sculled by a single Loyalty Island boy. They all converge upon your craft. The officers in the stern-sheets of the two warships' boats exchange friendly salute, the two traders yell greetings to your skipper, the nigger in the dingy paddles under the stern and stolidly bides his time, and "C. D.'s" boat takes precedence of them all at the gangway. For it is "C. D.'s" steamer, and "C. D.'s" is the mail contract, and even the warships of the Powers must await the convenience of "C. D.'s" Manager—the stout, genial gentleman who cheerily climbs the ladder and is welcomed by the captain as he steps on deck—before they get their mailbags.

There is much talking, many introductions, eager questionings as to sport and politics in the world outside. Did the Maori Rugby team "wipe the the floor" with New South Wales? Was it true that the New Hebrides were to be wholly ceded to France and the penal establishment moved over from New Caledonia? Was the flagship coming up from Sydney with the Admiral for a cruise through the islands? Old Mrs. Hooley round at Savannah Harbour had married her overseer, a French half-caste. The warships had shelled the village in Malekula where the missionary was murdered in May, and had tried and hanged two natives who were supposed to have been the actual murderers; the headman himself was aboard H. M. S. "Fryingpan," and was to be taken up to interview the High Commissioner in Fiji. It was said the French captain had wanted to take him to Noumea, but the wily old chief had elected to declare himself a British subject, knowing from the experiences of returned brother potentates that Suva was a far more comfortable place for exiled monarchs than Noumea. Dan Kearney, of Tanna, was very bad with the jimjams at the hotel ashore, and was not expected to live. Was it a fact that copra had gone up 45s.? The tribes were fighting in Ambrym, and Jack Hansen had had temporarily to abandon his trading station.

So we went ashore with Manager, and drank long cool drinks and smoked excellent cigars in the verandah of "C. D.'s" establishment on the hillside, sitting in deck chairs and gazing out over the tufting tops of banana palms across the gleaming waters of the harbour, which from the hillside had all the splendid delicate colours of the inside of mother-o'-pearl. And there, also, we enlightened the Company's officials as to many things that had taken place in the wider world down to the south-west—the world of Sydney and Melbourne, through which your voyage to the world of London and Paris. Presently entered the British Commissioner, a bluff, jovial dignitary of great chest measurement, who put "captain" before his name and the letters "R. N." after it. With him came the commander of H. M. S. "Fryingpan," a clean-built, clean-shaven post-captain, alert, wiry, and reserved. And we took dejeuner at half-past eleven, for they feed in the French fashion here, as the guests of "C. D.," and were waited on by two frizzy-headed native girls. One of them was instructed by the host to take a helping of curried chicken to Captain So-and-so (of the "Fryingpan") and, not rightly comprehending which of the "white sellers" Captain So-and-so might be, had her orders translated into the universal pigeon-English—"You gib it that feller no grass longa face." And it was very hot and breeze less, and we all perspired with great freedom.

In the afternoon, when the officials had gone back to the store for the serious business of landing goods and "trade" from the steamer, and the captain of the "Fryingpan" had rejoined his ship, which was to sail at sunset, and the Commissioner had returned to Government House for his siesta, we stretched our legs along the beautiful and only road in Vila, which leads behind the houses that fringe the beach, past the one hotel, where you may drink anything from absinthe to methylated, spirits, and off through the jungle to outlying plantations and native villages. No one could describe that jungle; no one could paint it. The great spreading trees shaded the narrow lane cut through their midst. Flowering vines made brilliant network between their branches; tall cocoanut palms lifted their plumes of foliage wherever the huge timber of the forest left them room. The undergrowth was dense, and rank, and thick, and infinitely varied. Convolvulus twined about the shrubs and bushes. Hibiscus blossoms caught patches of sunlight that filtered through gaps in the green roof overhead and glowed with brilliant colour. Ferns and mosses carpeted the ground and grew upon the grey trunks of the trees. Ripe bunches of bananas hung below the graceful, drooping leaves of their mother palms. Paw-paw trees, and bread-fruit trees, and custard apples grew by the way-side. In and out, in flitting gleams of red, blue, orange, and green, sped brilliant screeching parrots through the bush. It was a day in July, a winter's day—a new Hebridean winter day, with a temperature of 85deg. Fahr. in the shady verandah at "C. D.'s." There was bright blue sky above the tree tops, no breath of moving air, a moist "woolly" sort of heat, and everywhere that faint, spiced smell of the Tropics that, having once breathed, your nostrils will never forget and always long for again.

Once by the wayside, we came to a grove of orange trees—great golden fruit on them, the property of all the world—and helped ourselves. Never before were there such oranges—big, fat, luscious fellows, full of juice and flavour. And further on, being athirst, we bribed a native boy with trade tobacco to climb a cocoanut tree and throw down some of its big green fruit. He went up that fifty feet of slender stem as easily as walking up a flight of stairs, and flung down some cocoantuts. We husked them and cut holes in their ends and drank the fresh, cool milk, and there is no other such thirst-quencher in the world. And it is not bad with whisky. By and by the road led through some Frenchman's plantations and a little grass-built native village, where barrel-bodied black babies fled at our coming, bowling lustily, and old gentlemen and ladies of fierce aspect shrilly cadged "ta-bakka." There were fences round the cultivated fields, whose posts sprouted fresh green leaves. Inside the fences were crops of wonderful maize, whose stalks were anything from twelve to fifteen feet high. And here is a thing that gives some idea of the fertile soil and the bothouse climate of the islands. In one field was tall maize, with ripe golden cobs peeping out of the husks; in another were tender green shoots of maize, a foot high, and in another they were sowing maize. And there were coffee, and sugar-cane, and water-melons.

Beyond the plantation ran a little brawling river from the purple mountains inland. It gurgled over a bed of the purest coral sand. And there we bathed and loafed, and smoked, and fancied ourselves lotos-eaters, for we had come "into a land in which it seemed always afternoon.

ACCORDING to the Washington correspondent of the *Times*, Mr. Bryan should be fairly certain of securing the Democratic nomination for the Presidency next year, if the result of the canvass instituted by the *New York Times* among members of the Democratic National Committee faithfully reflects the general sentiment of the Party. Of eight members who have answered, only one refuses to commit himself. The remaining seven agree that Mr. Bryan is at present the most suitable candidate.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the week ending 30th March amounted to Rs. 3,489, being an increase on the corresponding week of previous year, of Rs. 1,341. The total earnings from 1st January to 30th March, were Rs. 26,728, being an increase on the corresponding period of previous year, of Rs. 4,311.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 30th March, amounted to Rs. 5,189, being an increase on the corresponding week of previous year, of Rs. 387. The total earnings from 1st January to 30th March were Rs. 68,043, being an increase on the corresponding period of previous year, of Rs. 10,205.

WILL DRAG-HUNTING OUST FOX-HUNTING?

As regularly as the end of the hunting-season arrives, this question is asked. Almost invariably the men who attempt to answer it do so without stopping to think. Often they reply at haphazard. Occasionally they are carried away by prejudice or by a strong personal desire that drag-hunting should, or should not, become the substitute for fox-hunting throughout the country. Sometimes they grow annoyed with all who entertain opinions which differ from their own. As I have hunted regularly during the last two seasons in rather a well-known country, and acted as hunting correspondent to several newspapers—a form of occupation that has brought me into touch with men who hunt in different parts of England, and in Ireland—perhaps I may be allowed to express an opinion, also to touch briefly upon the subject of drag-hunting as a sport.

My personal opinion is that drag hunting will not oust fox-hunting; at any rate for many years to come. On the other hand it must be obvious to all who have occasion to mix and correspond largely with hunting-men that the advocates for drag-hunting are increasing in number, and that many of their arguments in favour of drag-hunting are sound. They begin by pointing out that the rapid spread of automobilism is tending more and more to revolutionise the condition of England or practically eliminating distance, one direct outcome of this being that many more townsmen hunt now than was the case less than ten years ago. Now, none can deny that the larger our hunts become, the more the farmers are likely to grumble, and that the more they grumble the greater will be the spread of wire, special clauses in leases notwithstanding.

Next the advocates for drag-hunting argue that as only a small proportion of the men who hunt nowadays take any true interest in watching hounds work, and that what the majority of men fond of the sport really want is a good gallop and plenty of jumping, an artificial line would serve just as well and would have many advantages. For the substitution of a drag would, they say, *ipso facto* reduce the size of the fields considerably by eliminating at one swoop the entire section that comes out for reasons other than the desire to ride to hounds. This, one must admit, would be a good thing, for in the great majority of cases the "camp followers," and not the *bona-fide* hunting men are the people who break down fences, ride recklessly over sown land, leave gates unfastened, and in short cause all the unnecessary damage that so annoy the farmer.

Then they go on to show that the general adoption of drag-hunting would enable men to ride straight to hounds without thought or trepidation, as they could do some years ago, instead of their being compelled, as they are now, to be ever on the alert for danger signals and hidden wire; for of course the trail would be laid over a line of country entirely free from wire. In places where there is wire, they add, the farmers could easily be induced to remove it for a day from time to time. Thus almost every hunting country could be transformed into a grass country of sorts, for plough land, rough land, and sown land would be carefully avoided by the dragsman, a thing that would delight the riding division quite as much as it would please the farmers. Probably a small wire fund would remain, as certain farmers might claim compensation for labour employed and time spent in removing and replacing wire, but subscriptions for damage funds would be reduced to a minimum and naturally poultry funds would no longer be. If you tell the advocate for drag-hunting that what he really wants to do is to turn hunting into steeplechasing, he will frankly admit that that is so, and probably add, "Why not?" There I must confess to being in sympathy with him, for how often, in these days, do we get a chance of watching hounds work, especially when the field is a very big one?

Another point upon which he lays stress is that the substitution of drag-hunting for fox-hunting would put an end, once and for all, to the bad blood that exists so often between hunt-men who don't hunt and shooting-men who don't hunt. I suppose there is not a county in England where unpleasantness does not arise almost every winter owing to hounds running through game preserves before the covers have been shot. Of course, most masters of hounds do their best to guard against this, but there are times when such "regrettable incidents" cannot be avoided, and the non-hunting game-preserver would need to be exceptionally constituted if on such occasions he did not feel annoyed.

From all this it will be seen that the advocates for drag-hunting are able to advance arguments which cannot be refuted. We who still cling to the old sport do so most likely out of sentiment though we have not the moral courage to admit it. For fox-hunting is "our oldest national sport," we tell one another again and again, and then metataphorically we hug ourselves and declare with perhaps more of emphasis than the occasion warrants, that "of course fox-hunting will always live." Yet at present it seems hard to prophesy with any degree of certainty. If ever it should give place to drag-hunting, as its supporters declare it will, the change will not have taken place until after a remarkably hard-fought battle has been finally won by the opposition. Of the cruelty that is said to be inseparable from fox-hunting it is not for me to speak, though the suppression of incidental cruelty forms another point upon which some of the "steeplechasing division" are fond of enlarging when arguing in favour of the drag.—Basil Tozee in the *P. M. G.*

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 4th May 1907 on 504·15 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total traffic for the week	Rs. 1,30,000	Rs. 3,40,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 5,03,000
Or per mile of Railway	315	674	8	997
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	24,86,834	50,26,359	71,634	75,54,827
Total for 18 weeks	26,15,834	53,66,359	73,634	80,57,827
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,88,393	2,59,785	2,592	4,50,772
Per mile of Ry. do.	374	515	5	894
Total to corresponding date do.	25,14,037	49,92,791	46,372	75,53,200

Increase for the week .. Rs. 52,288
" to date ..... " 2,04,627

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th May 1907 on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and miscellaneous Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 400	Rs. 450	....	Rs. 850
Or per mile of Railway	23	26	....	49
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	5,839	7,214	70	13,123
Total for 18 weeks.	6,239	7,664	70	13,973
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year	650	273	3	926
Per mile of Ry. do.	38	16	....	54
Total to corresponding date do.	9,612	6,384	107	16,003

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 75
" to date..... " 2,030

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th May 1907 on 151·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 6,000	Rs. 30,000	....	Rs. 36,000
Or per mile of Railway	42	213	....	255
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	91,831	3,97,334	3,255	5,92,420
Total for 18 weeks	97,831	5,27,334	3,255	6,28,420
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	6,986	34,970	160	42,116
Per mile of Ry. do.	49	248	1	298
Total to corresp date do.	113,622	5,30,031	4,670	6,94,323

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 6,116
Do. date " " 37,903

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Thomas Wilkinson

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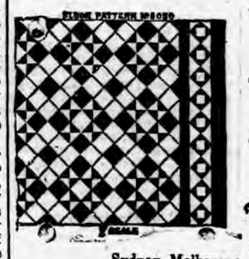
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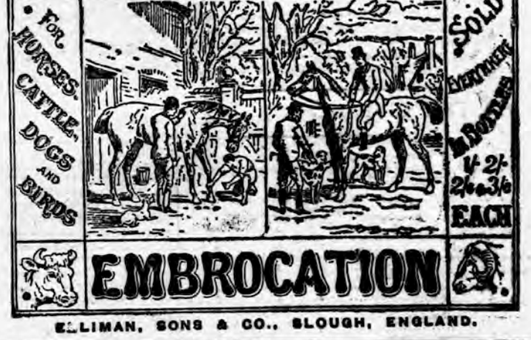
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Ayer's Sarsaparilla



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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 18.

Thunder storms and duststorms occurred yesterday over a large part of the North-East of India and in the South of the Peninsula. Most stations report cloudy weather, while local rain fell in Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Orissa and Rajputana. Disturbance appeared in Kashmir.

In Burma, the following rainfall occurred :—Port Blair 1/2 inch ; Mergui 1/4 ; Tavoy 1 1/2 ; Moulmein 2 ; Rangoon 1/2 ; Toungoo 1 ; Maymyo, 3 ; and Mandalay 1/4 inch. The skies are moderately clouded and humidity is nearly normal ; while the temperature has risen in the Central Districts and is now approximately normal throughout the province.

In the North-East of India and Orissa, Dibrugarh had 1/2 an inch of rain, Cherrapoonjee 1/2 ; Chittagong 1/2 inch, Jalpaiguri 1/4. Light to moderate cloud is reported from all parts of the division, while humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, Muktesar reports 1/2 inch of rain, and Jubbulpore 1/4 The skies are nearly clear in the south and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere, while humidity has increased slightly in the Central Provinces and the temperature is normal

In the North-West of India, Bikanir and Ajmer had 1-2 an inch of rain and Jaipur a light fall. The skies are moderately to thickly clouded except in Baluchistan and parts of the Punjab, South of Rajputana. The air has become slightly damper in Rajputana while the temperature has fallen in Rajputana, North-West Himalayas and Baluchistan, and is slightly below normal in the last two areas and higher than usual in the South-West of the Punjab and practically normal in the rest of the ivision.

In the Peninsula, Kodaikanal had 1 inch of rain and moderately thick cloud is reported from the Circars and Mysore while the skies are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity has increased in the Circars and is above normal in the South of the Deccan, while the temperature is nearly normal.

Nearly general rain is likely in Southern Burma and local rain in Northern Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Orissa and the Western Himalayas and few falls to the North of Central India and the South of the Peninsula.

The Mail Steamer which left Aden on the 12th reports from 52° to 58° Longitude South-easterly and southerly greatly winds and slight south-easterly swell with passing clouds from 59 to 65° light north-westerly winds ; thence to arrival, gentle to moderate north-westerly winds with northerly swell and fine weather.

Disappearance of northerly winds in the western half of the Arabian Sea which normally occurs towards the end of April is now apparently taking place

SIMLA, MAY 19.

Rain has fallen locally in Burma in the north-east of India, Orissa, Rajputana, along the Western Himalayas and in the south of the peninsula while the conditions are still apparently unsettled in the extreme north.

In Burma, Tavoy reports 1 inch of rain ; Moulmein 1/2 and Mandalay 1 inch. The skies remain moderately clouded over the whole of the province.

In the north-east of India and Orissa, the following rain occurred :—Dibrugarh and Cherrapoonjee ½ inch ; Barisal and Saugor Island 1/2 ; Calcutta 1 1/2 ; Darjeeling 1/2 ; Hazaribagh and Balasore ½ ; and False Point 1 1/2 inches. The skies are moderately clouded in the eastern half of the division and clear in the west.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, Gorakhpur had 1/4 inch of rain ; Roorkee ½ ; Dehra Dun 1/4 ; Muktsar and Chakrata ½ and Saugor a light fall. The skies are heavily clouded in the north and lightly elsewhere.

In the north-west of India the following rains reported :—Khushab ; 1/2, Jodhpur, Mount Abu and Neemuch 1/4 ; Udaipur 1 1/2 and Rawalpindi a light fall. The skies remain moderately to heavily clouded along the West Himalayas, but has cleared elsewhere.

In the Peninsula, Gopalpur reports 1/4 inch of rain ; Salem and Coimbatore 1/2 and Trivandrum 2 inches. The skies are cloudy in the extreme south and in the coast districts.

Local rain is likely in Burma, North-east India and a few falls in the rest of northern India and on the south of the peninsula.

AT SEA.

The Japan Line steamer "Totomi Maru," Captain A. Keith, which arrived in Bombay harbour on the 18th instant from Kobe, &c., reports having experienced heavy thunderstorm and rain for five hours off Cochin otherwise light N. W. winds and fine weather. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Dumra" Captain H. M. Cutbush, which arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf and Karachi and Coast Ports, experienced strong westerly wind and heavy sea from Karachi to Dwarka from thence moderating.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of bromoter at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m., (local time) on the 18th May 1907, was 29,946. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 5 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 13ft. at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON SATURDAY, 18TH MAY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Directions.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov to date.
Bushire	29·726	S	8	102·0	78·4	71	....	8·78	—3·25
Jask	29·871	Calm	8	88·3	76·3	52	....	3·50	—0·79
Muscat	....	...	...	..	..	...	....	....	....
Aden	29·868	NE	23	89·3	80·3	72	....	0·64	—1·83
Lahore	29·574	N	3	106·4	77·7	34	....	5·90	+1·74
Sirsa	29·619	NNE	4	108·8	78·1	15	....	2·32	+0·06
Delhi	29·613	SW	4	106·7	84·2	34	....	5·03	+1·43
Agra	29·625	SW	3	108·0	80·0	24	....	4·66	+2·83
Cawnpore	29·614	NE	5	108·9	75·7	30	....	3·64	+1·54
Allahabad	29·620	N	4	108·6	77·5	24	....	4·35	+2·14
Jhansi	29·648	SW	7	109·3	85·7	55	....	4·09	+2·22
Jacobabad	....	....	...	..	..	...	....	....	....
Karachi	29·764	W	17	90·4	78·2	85	....	2·12	+0·51
Jeypore	29·657	WNW	6	108·2	78·1	21	....	4·41	+3·26
Ajmere	29·710	W	11	105·9	87·5	44	....	2·93	+1·34
Deesa	29·749	SW	9	110·3	76·9	46	....	2·51	+1·93
Ahmedabad	29·762	W	8	109·6	79·2	48	....	0·31	—0·38
Bhuj	29·763	NW	23	103·6	75·5	74	....	1·49	+0·91
Jamnagar	....	....	...	...	..	...	....	....	....
Dwarka	29·804	W	20	86·3	80·7	79	....	1·97	....
Rajkot	29·794	W	12	105·9	72·7	59	....	0·96	+0·42
Bhavnagar Para.	29·782	NW	14	109·7	77·8	80	....	1·56	+0·75
Veraval	29·807	WNW	16	88·6	74·8	72	....	0·02	—0·68
Neemuch	29·706	WSW	7	102·5	78·7	27	....	0·67	—0·38
Indore	29·718	NW	10	104·6	80·1	35	...	0·43	—0·66
Saugor	29·678	WSW	7	104·6	79·5	14	....	3·24	plus 0·69
Jubbulpore	29·692	WSW	4	106·0	69·8	25	....	7·21	plus 4·33
Hoshangabad	29·751	SSW	3	107·3	73·3	18	....	3·23	plus 1·30
Khandwa	29·759	WNW	8	109·2	82·1	26	....	2·41	plus 1·13
Raipur	29·651	WNW	3	107·3	76·9	23	....	6·39	plus 3·67
Nagpur	29·679	W	4	110·1	75·6	8	....	4·68	plus 1·46
Amraoti	29·704	SSW	7	109·4	80·8	53	....	5·79	plus 3·35
Akola	29·707	W	7	112·8	72·9	22	....	4·04	plus ·62
Surat	29·802	C	8	105·7	74·0	14	....	0·16	—0·24
Malegaon	29·748	WNW	11	107·3	76·8	18	....	1·56	—0·43
Bombay	29·824	SSW	10	93·0	80·0	77	....	0·83	+0·85
Poona	29·796	SW	12	104·0	70·8	45	....	3·18	+4·38
Ahmednagar	29·757	NNW	5	104·4	75·0	18	....	6·63	....
Aurangabad	29·727	NW	19	106·2	85·2	23	....	3·20	....
Sholapur	29·778	NW	12	106·2	76·0	47	....	4·37	plus 1·67
Ratnagiri	29·830	Calm	6	89·3	79·4	65	....	0·48	—0·30
Bijapur	29·769	W	12	101·2	73·7	54	..	7·14	plus 4·40
Belgaum	29·812	W	11	91·2	69·7	79	0·03	4·57	—0·34
Mormugao	29·830	NW	7	90·5	83·4	77	....	1·36	—1·08
Karwar	29·824	W	2	90·8	78·5	86	0·97	4·90	- 1·37
Mangalore	29·856	NNE	4	86·9	79·4	82	0·13	8·07	plus 2·04
Calicut	29·847	ENE	7	91·7	77·7	88	0·44	15·48	plus 1·70
Cochin	29·851	SE	M	91·8	78·7	79	0·88	22·37	plus 3·32
Bangalore	29·856	W	8	93·3	68·2	79	....	8·59	plus 1·18
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·741	Calm	3	103·3	78·7	42	....	8·37	plus 4·87
Masulipatam	29·758	WSW	9	95·1	79·6	86	....	13·45	plus 4·10
Bellary	29·776	E	4	104·0	74·2	44	....	5·21	plus 1·40
Cuddapah	29·763	W	G	107·3	82·9	51	....	5·92	—0·86
Madras	29·761	SSW	7	96·0	82·0	70	....	23·13	plus 1·45
Coimbatore	29·835	SW	6	94·9	73·6	89	....	4·37	—4·04
Trichinopoly	29·784	W	8	103·6	79·8	64	....	10·84	—1·77
Negapatam	29·772	NW	10	97·4	81·0	61	....	46·85	—14·36
Colombo	29·845	SW	7	90·0	81·0	72	0·01	26·67	—19·38

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased almost everywhere, the rise having been brisk in several places.

Winds are south-westerly to northwesterly over the greater part of the country and the force has been strong to a gale at Karachi, Dwarka, Bhuj, Rajkot and Poona and fresh to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The maximum is 5° to 10° in excess of normal at Madras, Masulipatam and Bhavnagar Para and the minimum 9° to 10° at Lahore and Sirsa. The highest temperature in the shade was 116° at Jacobabad and lowest 64° at Ahmednagar.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in several districts.

Rain.—Ajmere reports nearly half an inch and Jaipur, Saugor, Jubbulpore and Colombo light showers.

Weather is generally fine with passing clouds.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE END OF A BLOOD FEUD.

A *Pioneer* correspondent writes :—It will be remembered that in January last Sowar Didar, a Khan of the 22nd Cavalry and Pir Dost, a sepoy in the 59th Scinde Rifles, both died at Peshawar from arsenical poisoning under circumstances which pointed to their having been poisoned by Gul Said, a sepoy of the 59th Scinde Rifles. Gul Said was placed under arrest and an inquiry was held when it was decided to refer the case to a *jirga* under the Frontier Crimes Regulations. A *jirga* was accordingly formed of three leading Khans of the Peshawar District, which has now convicted the accused Gul Said. It appears that, as in so many cases of this sort, there was a woman at the back of it. The accused sepoy and his two victims all come from Dera village, not far from Mardan, and enmity arose between them through Gul Said's sister, Salih Khanam. The lattee is known to have carried on an intrigue with thr deceased Didar Khan ; and afterwards, against the wishes of her own family, she married a man called Khushhal, who is brother to the wife of the deceased Pir Dost. In consequence a feud arose between Gul Said on the one hand and Didar Khan and Khushhal, on the other, and as Pir Dost was a relative of Khushhal the feud extended to him. Under these circumstances, according to Pathan ideas, Gul Said was bound to uphold his *izzat* and that of his family by revenging himself on those who, according to their views, had disgraced him. He is believed to have invited the two deceased to his regimental lines on the evening in question and have regaled them with sweetmeats containing arsenic ; but the actual details regarding the administering of the poison have not come to light. Anyway, both the deceased were taken violently ill the same night, and expired early next morning, Didar Khan in his dying agonies accusing Gul Said of having done him to death. The murder was a particularly cold-blooded one, even for a Pathan revenge, and the accused has been sentenced to two terms of transportation for twelve years and a fine of Rs. 100, which is to be paid to the relatives of Pir Dost.

A WOMEN'S SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

The annual meeting of supporters of the North India School of Medicine for Christian Women was held at Exeter Hall on the 19th April, Dr. J. L. Maxwell presiding. The committee reported that the Punjab Government had given a substantial grant proportionate to the number of students with an extra grant for students entering after passing a University entrance examination. Sir Charles Rivaz, the Lieutenant-Governor, had paid a visit of inspection to the school and hospital at Ludhiana and the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Colonel Bate, had given valuable assistance. The principals of mission schools for girls were urged to help in supplying suitable students. Dr. Anna M. Fullerton reported that forty-six out of fifty-five graduates were now actively engaged in medical work, thirty-six of them in connection with twelve missionary societies. At the Memorial Hospital and "Fort" Dispensary the number of attendances had been 42,131, and at the leper dispensary 1,196. A friend in Ireland had offered £1,000 if the yearly income could be increased by £400 by November. Dr. J. C. R. Ewing, Principal of the Forman College, Lahore, said that the school's immediate need was for two fully qualified medical lady professors. The Government which supported the schools expected it to be up-to-date in every way. Dr. Henry Martyn Clark, formerly of the Church Missionary Society, and Mr. H. Harcourt, Indian Civil Service, also spoke in support of the school

TO REWARD GALLANTRY.

We draw the special attention of our readers to a fund we open to-day. It is in aid of the widow and child of Coondoo Babu. This heroic-souled chemist's clerk on Sunday last sacrified his life at Bhowanipore, in attempting to rescue from a sewer two Mahomedan coolies who had been rendered insensible by an accumulation of gas. It is self-sacrifice and the doing of gallant deeds of this description that ennoble humanity. They draw together the souls of all men. They are valuable and beautiful at all times but never more so than at the present moment when owing to political feeling there is a risk of a decrease of that kindliness of feeling that makes communal life in India tolerable. It needs no worse of ours to commend to our readers the worth of the dead man nor is it necessary for us to enlarge upon the terrible situation in which his death has placed his family, six persons who were absolutely dependent upon him. The public mind is charitable, if at times somewhat forgetful and inclined to self indulgence. Where their sympathies are engaged, where the case is deserving, the people of Calcutta will give with a generous hand. Of this we have abundant proof. It would be difficult, impossible, for them to find a more suitable case for the exercise of their generosity. The religion and chivalry on which our civilisation is founded alike teach us that the greatest good is charity, the highest honour the sacrifice of comfort, riches and life in the service and for the safety of a friend or of the State. This brave and obscure Bengali clerk gave all he had, his life, to serve men who were not even his friends. It is the duty of his fellowmen, of all creeds and of every race, to come to the assistance of those whom his act of devotion and charity deprived of a protector and bread-winner. To their sense of duty, their respect for quiet bravery and self-abnegation, their common charity, we shall not appeal in vain. It is not much that we ask, and any sum, from the largest to the smallest, will be a welcome contribution to the fund. We want a sum which when invested in Government securities will yield a monthly revenue of thirty rupees, two pounds sterling only, 360 rupees, a year. Our contributors will increase their kindness by remembering the Roman proverb "that he who gives quickly gives double." Mr. Bandmann, with his usual generosity, has kindly offered to arrange a benefit night in aid of our fund. This alone ought to bring in a good sum, for people will be able to kill two birds with one stone, enjoy a good performance and contribute to a good cause. Add to this the sums we feel sure our readers will generously send us, and Coondoo Babu's family will be able to live in comfort, to train his child to walk in the footsteps of a brave father, and grow up a credit to the State and to his race.—*Englishman.*

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	2	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	5	3	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	5	5	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	6	3	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	9	5	32
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	2	1	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	6
Total	33	22	98
Total plague deaths to date	140,783		
Same date last year	65	62	180

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

BY THE WAY.

LAST BUT ONE.

The so-called duel in the provinces the other day spoils the record of a man who has been wont proudly to boast himself the survior of the last duel fought in England. There was a tiff at the club of which he is a member, and the other man, a fiery Anglo-Indian veteran, insisted that the difficulty should be settled at the sword's point. To this man's chambers they repaired, and fell to in earnest with a pair of weapons more terrible as bludgeons than for cutting. The civilian was no swordsman, and getting a rap or two over the skull from the other's blade he dropped his weapon, picked up his assailant and slung him across the room. The veteran was carried to hospital with a broken leg ; the victor went home, put himself into plasters and band ages and bed, and caused an intimation to reach the newspaper offices that the hero of a twentieth-century duel was available for purposes of Interviewing No one called, and after waiting two days he had to rise from his couch and, to pay expenses, himself write up an account of the fray for one of the weekly papers

REDUCING THE ODDS.

What would have been the most original duel in history was one which was never fought. Lord Lansdowne's ancestor, the great Sir William Petty, was its hero. His plain speaking on men and matters of the age made him many enemies, and though the Duke of Ormonde declared him "the first gentleman of Europe," there were others who would gladly have taken his life. One of the challenges he received was from Sir Alan Brodrick, ancestor of the new Lord Midleton. Now Petty, though metaphorically one of the most far-seeing men of his age, was actually all but blind, as was the nobleman whom the Mr. Brodrick of other days now succeeds. Petty declared, in answer to the challenge, that he would fight, but, having the right to choice of weapons, he would fight upon an original plan. He could not see to do battle in the light, so he would have it out in the dark. The place of battle should be a dark cellar, the weapon one axe. He and his antagonist should grope in the dark for the one axe, and the one who found it would have the satisfaction of slaying the other. The head of the house of Brodrick could not fight on such terms, and the two men died peaceably in their respective beds.

QUEEN OF THE BLASTED HEATH.

A heath, blasted or fertile, would be a phenomenon in a Swiss valley : the heath in question was in reality but a field, but blasted in very truth, judging by the impression which the sight of it seems to have made upon the mind of Ruskin. There it was, a dismal, desolate waste, conspicous by its barrenness in a setting of smiling plenty. He inquired the reason. The answer was one which might well have been heard from a witness in the Colley-Maskelyne case. The field was haunted, they told him ; haunted by a ghostly old woman, whom nobody but children could see. Invisible to the eyes of adults, she manifested herself to the vision of the young, by whom she was to be seen sitting beneath a withered tree left standing upon the ruined domain. Ruskin did not believe a word of it, but he stored the saying in his mind, and determined to make investigations.

TO BABES AND SUCKLINGS.

He was staying some time later at a village some fifteen miles distant from the site of the mystry, with people who had never ventured beyond their native hamlet. Here, then, was a good opportunity for an experiment. He asked if he might take the young daughter of the family with whom he was lodging for a visit to the place which he had left. Her parents consented, and he drove her over. The sequel was remarkable, and is recorded by Sir Algernon West as he had it from Browning. As they aproached the field Ruskin asked the child if she saw anyone there. "Nobody," she answered, adding, "Except an old woman sitting under that tree." "Well, and what is she like?" asked Ruskin. "I can only see her back," answered the child. Then suddenly, in a voice of fear, she said, "Oh! she has turned now, and I can see her face, with two holes where her eyes should be." A prominent psychologist, reviewing the story, asks, had the child heard of the haunted field, or was her vision due to the transference of Ruskin's thought to her mind ? The latter half of the question cannot be decided by anything which the latest cause celebre teaches.

A PRECEDENT FOR PRUDENCE.

Mexico is crying out for the head of General Jose Lima, of the Guatemalan Army, and Guatemala replies that the gentleman would rather retain the head himself, and that Guatemala wants the whole of him, undivided. In his tale of two republican parties Lord Selborne establishes a precedent for not yielding to a desire such as that now expressed by Mexico. Two factions had fought, and the victory having gone presumably to the better side, the victors wished to exterminate the enemy. But the English and American naval captains, who had been acting as referees in the matter, pointed out how unwise a proceeding this would be. Revolutions were a flourishing institution in the country; it would prove a very inconvenient precedent on some future occasion if the vanquished were now put to death. There was no reason to suppose that this would be the last revolution in the land, and there would be other people beaten and liable to the fate to which the winners now desired to condemn the conquered. The argument was unanswerable. It applied not only to higher officials, but to the soldiery as well, These latter were at once re-engaged by their victors at a higher salary than their old masters had paid.

FORCE OF HABIT.

Sailors on the steamer Lucifer sat playing cards, it seems, when she was sinking, and the survivor who tells the story cites it as an instance of the men's coolness and courage in difficulties and danger. But was it courage or merely the ruling passion coming out strongly? One of the ladies in the Kingston earthquake showed even greater coolness. When the first shock had passed she hurried out on to the lawn in front of her hotel, blessing her stars for her escape. She was perfectly cool, for she remembered that she had left her powder-puff behind, and determined to have it. Her manner of recovering it was as cool as the rest of her conduct ; she sent a black servant into the tottering building after it. Surely, she showed as much presence of mind, of a sort, as the men who sat down to a rubber as their ship was sinking under them !

INVOLUNTARY CONFESSIONS.

Force of habit makes us do strange things. A station master having some miles to travel home by the last train which left his station at night prepared to enter that train. A lady approached the same compartment He courteously stood aside, held open the door, saw her in, closed the door after her and watched the train move off. Just as the tail lights were desappearing in the distance, he remembered that he ought to have been in the train and that now his only way of getting home was to walk. It was force of habit which brought "old Patch" to his doom. When asked to plead he held up his left hand, instead of the right. Now they knew that the crime of which he was accused could have been committed only by a left-handed man. As completely off his guard was a man who answered an Australian "coo-ee" with just such another. He was an Australian criminal traced to London by a Melbourne detective. The latter seeing his man in the Strand and not quite sure about him, gave the Australian cry and the criminal automatically answered it. That cry cost him twenty yaars penal servitude.

AN HISTORIC MILL.

The old mill by the river Goyt at Marple Bridge, which is now for sale, has interesting memories of the earliest days of the factory system. The mill is now a ruin, and is about as picturesque as any ruin of red brick can be. It was built by Samuel Oldknow, a friend and fellow-worker of the famous Arkwright, and it was modelled upon the Cromford mill. Oldknow built it shortly before the end of the eighteenth century. He was a great man in his time, and left his mark everywhere in Marple and thereabouts. In the village he made a curious square market place, reminiscent of Italy, now fallen on evil days ; he rebuilt the church, and his bridges and buildings by the Goyt are remarkable for their splendid solid masonry. Oldknow had much to do with the making of the Peak Forest Canal, near by, on which early in the last century the "express" boats to London did the journey in three days and three nights.

HER ROOM.

She is not here, and yet her spirit fills
The room with sunlight, like an aureole
Of some pure saint. The fragrance of her soul
Floats ever on the quiet air, and stills
The fretful world. A curtain moves and thrills
My heart anew. I almost thought she stole
Upon me softly then, as white clouds roll
Unnoticed over undulating hills.
Her violets, her delicate white shawl,
Her book still open where she read, and all
The hundred touches of her hand are here ;
Her room,—a sanctuary from the day
Where all my sorrows seem to melt away
Because I feel her quiet spirit near.

—By Doris Webb, in *Good Housekeeping.*

Ladies who are about to become mothers and those courageous women who nurse their own children, derive assistance and prevent the heavy drain on their strength, by taking Dusart's Lactophosphate of Lime Syrup, which makes bone for the baby.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE NEW TEA-GOWNS.

The tea-gown is a most becoming robe, and nothing can quite equal it in many ways in making a woman appear at her best. No elaborate opera attire or ball gown or cosutme for the street can equal it for its daintiness, with its soft clinging folds. The tea-gowns of the period are dressy and may be as ornate as one desires. Nearly, if not quite all, are cut partly decollete and have short elbow sleeves China silks, crepes, eoliennes in black or colours, or black over bright foundations, and net lace and fine cashmere of any desired colour are all used in the making of these always desirable gowns. Pongee silk in the natural tone has an important place on fashion's list, and many smart tea-gowns are shown in this material. These gowns are elaborately braided or embroidered in self-tone, and though this material is made up in all colours, the natural hue is the favourite. A lovely tea-gown seen recently was of soft white china silk, embroidered all down the front with pink, blue, and silver, over a foundation of pink satin, with an interlining of pale blue chiffon, which had the effect of changing with each movement of the wearer into a delicate mauve. The yoke was in the shape of a bolero of heavy lace, beneath which the pink and blue showed, and the elbow-length sleeves were ruffled with a lace frill. Watteau bows of alternate pink and blue ribbon were set all the way from throat to foot. Many of the tea-gowns have scarves embroidered in the Greek key pattern with silver cords and tassels, at the ends, Sleeves are designed after the old classic style with a very beautiful effect. Short Empire bodices are popular with surplice fronts, and quaint little Dutch necks are well liked. White lace silver and also gold braid and embroidery are used as trimmings. A very novel idea showed a narrow line of fine gold and pink embroidery down the centre of the front of a tea-gown of rich white silk. The upper portion, or over-dress, was of fine black Brussels net, edged all round with a ruffle of fine black Chantilly lace decorated with a Vandyke design of black Chantilly insertion. The effect of this was exquisitely refined and elegant. Bracelets, long chains, and all sorts of necklaces may be worn with tea-gowns and pretty, odd, and antique jewellery is very suitable. Antique chains with medallions and the quaint Roman and Egyptian ornaments of olden times are also well adapted.

ARTISTIC BUCKLES.

In the fashionable ribbon belts and girdles the fancy buckles find fullest scope, and the art buckles seem to be most popular. Tortoiseshell buckles are also attractive and they are liked chiefly in association with white leather belts. Either the light amber shell or the darker mottled brown is used, and a large circle for the back, with one smaller for the front is the favourite design. Occasionally the shell is studded with cut steel, but the plain shell buckle is particularly effective. Plain burnished gold buckles are very effective upon brown leather. The buckles on the new embroidered belts echo the colouring of the embroidery. Some of these belts are very expensive, with their touches of coral, turquoise, or other coloured stones. One of the novelties of the season is the enamelled plaid buckle in all the popular tartans. This buckle looks very artistic on a tartan belt. The wide, soft belt of leather has a buckle decorated with a handsome monogarm of gold, silver, or gun metal. All the semi-precious stones are being pressed into service for the leather belts, and many beautiful effects are obtained. Mother-o'-pearl buckles are the best thing for the washing frocks, and they always succeed in looking smart and dainty.

FROM BEHIND THE BUNGALOW.

On Sunday, last says the *Sind Gazette*, a distinguished Indian Civilian left Karachi in the person, of Mr. E H Aitken, B. A., who has just retired and is proceeding home to join his family in Scotland. Mr. Aitken, who was for a time a Professor in the Deccan College, Poona, joined the Bombay Customs Service in 1876, and was employed as Assistant Commissioner of Customs and Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue up to 1887. On return from leave in 1888 he was posted to different places in the Presidency, Uran, Karana, Goa (where he was also British Delegate) and Ratnagiri. He was reappointed to Bombay in August 1899, where the remained until he came to Karachi, as Chief Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue, in May 1903 During his whole period of thirty-one years' service, Mr. Aitken has had only two years and ten months furlough, a year and four months in 1887-88 and eighteen months in 1895-96. In the thirty-one years which he has served in India he has done excellent work for the Government and, in Karachi particularly where as Collector of Customs, he was chief of his department, his capability for administration, fact and strong common sense in the carrying out of his duties were held in high appreciation by the mercantile community. During his last year in India Mr. Aitken was placed on special duty in Karachi as Compiler of the "Sind Gazetteer." This work was commenced by Mr. Brendon, I. C. S., by whom a good deal of the necessary material was collected, but the brunt of the labour and the whole task of putting the materials into literary form has fallen upon Mr. Aitken. It would have been difficult for Government to find any individual more fitted for this troublesome and important work, for Mr. Aitken's literary attainments are well known. There are few Anglo-Indians, indeed, who have not read with enjoyment the "Five Windows of the Soul" or chuckled with amusement over "Behind the Bunglow" and "Tribes on my Frontier"! and how the "Sind Gazetteer," the second volume of which is still in the hands of the printer, will remain an enduring monument to his reputation. Amidst his many duties Mr. Aitkin has found leisure to devote some of his many mental gifts to scientific research ; his claims to recognition would be considerable did they rest on his studies of natural history alone, and his collection of shells and butterflies are the admiration of all who have had the privilege of examining them. Socially Mr. Aitken will be much missed in Karachi, where his invariable cheerinesss and geniality of manner combined with his great kindness of heart and upright disposition have own for him many friends. The members of the Young Men's Christian Association, with which institution he has been connected since its inception here, will have reason to feel severely the departure of their kindly president. Mr. Aitken is lost to India, but he is still in the prime of life and full of vigour and energy, and we may safely predict for him a career of happy and profitable usefulness in the old country whither the most cordial wishes of his friends and admirers will not fail to follow him.

PRINCE FUSHIMI'S REVIEW.

20,000 Troops to Parade Before The King.

General French has issued instructions at Aldershot for the review to be held on Laffan's Plain on Thursday May 9, by the King, in honour of Prince Fushimi of Japan. All the troops are to be in readiness by 11·30 by which time it is expected the Royal visitors will reach the flagstaff and Bridge Hill, which forms the saluting point. A brigade of Household Cavalry and six battalions of Foot Guards will be drawn up in line facing south, according to the new scheme of Army organisation, with massed bands of the Foot Guards in the centre and as the King and the Prince reach the flagstaff a Royal salute will be given and the Guards' bands alone will play the British and Japanese National Anthems.

His Majesty will arrive at Farnborough Station by train at eleven o'clock, and, in company with the Japanese Prince, will drive in a carriage to the plain, the Royal visitors mounting chargers just before reaching the saluting point. After the King has inspected the line, the troops will march past, and the cavalry will afterwards gallop past. At the conclusion of the review, the cavalry will ride off, and line the roadway leading from Laffan's Plain to the officers' club-house, where the Royal visitors will lunch. The train starts from Farnborough Station on the return journey at 3·15 p.m.

It is expected that some 20,000 troops will be on parade, under the command of General French. The Duke of Connaught will be present in his official capacity of Inspector-General of the Forces.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 33 Farringdon Road. London, England.

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It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

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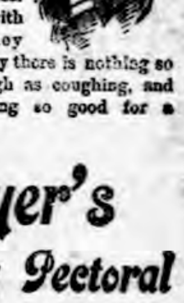
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester, writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'—June 13, 1903.

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I want to give them the proof—the evidence and the glory of new life in their own bodies—and I want to pay the cost of this proof—all of it—to the very last cent—myself.

I have put my life into this work—I hold the record of thousands of cures—not "some better"—but thousands of desperate sufferers, hearty and strong and big and well; and their letters are in my hands to prove every word I say. Rheumatism, kidney troubles, heart disease, partial paralysis, bladder troubles, stomach and bowel troubles, piles, catarrh, bronchitis, weak lungs, asthma, chronic coughs, nervousness, all female troubles, lumbago, skin diseases, scrofula, impure blood, general debility, organic vital ailments, etc., are cured to remain and continue cured.

No matter how you are, no matter what your disease, I will have the remedies sent to you and given into your own hands free, paid for by me and delivered at my own cost.

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They have cured thousands of cases—nearly every disease—and they do cure and there is no reason why they should not cure you—make you well—and bring you back to health and the joy of living!

Will you let me do this for you—will you let me prove it—brother and sister sufferers? Are you willing to trust a master physician who not only makes this offer but publishes it and then sends the test and proof of his remedies without a penny of cost to anyone except himself?

Send your name, your Post Office address and a description of your condition, and I will do my utmost to satisfy every doubt you have or can have that these remedies will save your life and make it all that nature meant to make it.

Let me make you well. Give me your name and tell me how you feel, and the proper treatment is yours at my cost. No bills of any kind—no papers—nothing but my absolute good-will and good faith.

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Under the title of "The Dillenian Herbaria" Mr. G. Claridge Druce has written a book which recalls many names famous in the early annals of British botany. It was Dillenius, whose herbaria are here described, who, when he first saw an English common covered with blooming furze, is said to have knelt down in grateful delight. A similar story is told, it will be remembered, of Linnæus.

Dillenius, who had obtained some fame as a botanis at the University of Giessen, in his native Germany, came to England on the invitation of William Sherard, the well-known English botanist. Sherard employed his German confrere to help him in his collections, and also to make a catalogue of the plants growing in his garden at Eltham. This was published under the title of "Hor tus Elthamensis," and, along with the berbarium of Dillenius, it forms the subject-matter of Mr. Druce's book. On his death Sherard's botanical library and collection of plants, together with a sum of £3,000 were left to the University of Oxford. The condition attached to the bequest was that a Professorship of botany should be founded, and that his friend Dillenius should be appointed professor.

The Oxford Botanical Garden, founded by the Earl of Danby in 1632, is the oldest in England, and the second oldest in Europe, that of Giessen, in Germany, having been established in 1617. Here the collections and library of Wm. Sherard found a home. Of this garden, John Treadescant, whose name is familiar to gardeners in "Tradescantia," the botanical name of the Virginian spider-wort, was the first head-gardener. There were two John Tradescants; father and son, and it was the latter who brought this pretty garden plant, as well as the Occidental plane tree, to this country. In its botanical name, "Sherardia," the little field madder keeps green the memory of Wm. Sherard. And it is interesting to note that three different flowers were proposed by three different botanists, Vaillant, Pontedra, and Dillenius, to bear this name. Linnæus, however, accepted the flower proposed by the last-named.

The Zoological Gardens have recently acquired a small herd, two bulls and two cows, of those interesting Indian cattle known as the gayal. The gayal, or mithan ("Bibos frontalis") is found on the hills of the north-east frontiers of India, where it is domesticated by the aborigines. It belongs to a group of the ex-family, of which the gaur and the banteng are also members. They occur in India and the Indian Archipelago. In this group the horns are bent first outwards and then upwards. It is thought by some that gayal is not a distinct species, but a variety of the gaur. The Zoological Gardens possessed a specimen of the gayal in 1865, which was figured in the "Proceedings of the Zoological Society" in 1866.

Glass, so indispensable to the chemist and physicist as the material for experimental apparatus, has nevertheless, its limitations chief among these, perhaps, is its fusibility at comparatively low temperatures. Hence it has been sought to substitute for certain purposes vessels and other apparatus made of quartz. The advantages of this material are, that it can be heated to 1,800 degrees F. without softening, that its co-efficient of expansion is very small, that it can be heated red hot and plunged into cold water without cracking, and that it permits the passage of the ultra-violet rays of light. But quartz is one of the most intractable of substances, and there are serious practical difficulties to overcome in utilising it for chemical and other apparatus. In Germany small vessels of a somewhat patchy nature have been made by heating small clear crystals of quartz, and sticking them together, but there is a want of clearness in the resulting glass, owing to the numerous air bubbles.

It is claimed, however, that a considerable amount of success in making of quartz glass has crowned the efforts of experimenters in the Carnegie Geophysical Laboratory, Washington. The great difficulty was to get rid of the bubbles, and this has been achieved by first heating the quartz to a temperature of 4,000 degrees F., and then, as it gradually cools, applying a pressure of four hundred or five hundred pounds on the square inch. By this means a solid, clear quartz glass has been obtained. The bubbles are few and small, and do not interfere with the use of the glass in lenses and other optical instruments.

Some skulls and other bones of horses from the ancient Roman fort at Newstead, near Melrose, are described by Professor Cossar Ewart in the "Transactions" of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Professor Ewart, who is one of our leading authorities on the origin of the horse and its varieties, recognises these types which he names the forest, plateau, and steppe types respectively. And of these types the first and third are represented among these prehistoric remains. The forest type of horse is characterised by having the whole skull comparatively straight, while in the steppe type the face is bent downwards at a considerable angle to the base of the brain case. The latter resembles the so called "Roman-nosed" horse of the present day. The wild horse discovered by the traveller Prjevalsky in Asia is also of the steppe type. In our present breeds of horses Professor Ewart sees a mingling of the above three types. Now the cave dwellers of La Madelaine, and other places, were wont to carve figures of the animals they had seen on ivory, reindeer's, antlers, or stone. And from the resemblance between the rude yet spirited pictures of the horse known to these primitive people and Equus Prjevalskii, Professor Ewart suggests a close affinity. Dr. Trouessart, also struck with the likeness, goes even further, and in the "Bulletin" of the Paris Museum definitely identifies the horse of the cave dwellers with Prjevalsky's.

It is stated that along the Lincolnshire coast the sand dunes which there fringe the shore, are moving steadily inland. This is due to the wind from the sea blowing the sand from the face of the hills over to the back. At Mablethorpe, it is said, that two acres of the property of one individual have thus been buried in sand. And at Anderby what used to be a field behind the dunes is now a sandy waste forty yards in front. These effects are the results of the normal law of formation of drifting sands along a sandy beach. In a similar way the sands of the Libyan desert have drifted eastwards burying city after city and one fertile field after another until stopped by the Nile. The invading sand on the coast is in many cases arrested by long-rooted sand-loving grasses, such as the marram and other species. A further protection may be afforded by planting the sand dunes with suitable trees. Along the west coast of Southern France between Bayonne and the mouth of the Gironde, the prevailing south west wind heaped up a great line of gigantic sand dunes. These were slowly advancing inland year by year, burying cultivated lands and even houses. At the suggestion of Bremontier these sandy wastes, known as Les Lands were planted with maritime pines. By the growth of these trees the eastward progress of the devastating sands has been arrested, and a belt of forest now fringes the coast. Upwards of 91,000 acres of pine are now available for the supply of valuable timber. In some parts of the coast cork trees have been planted instead of pine. Thus the sandy plains and hillocks of Les Landes have been converted into profitable forests, which also protect the land behind them. Lincolnshire landowners whose possessions are theatened by the devouring sand would do well to adopt Bremontier's plan.

A new stage in the scientific study of infant life was definitely marked the other day when her Royal Highness the Duchess of Albany laid the memorial stone of the Infants' Hospital, Vincent-square, S. W. It is hoped that this will be opened in a few months, with accommodation for fifty little patients and a complete equipment for scientific investigation. This fine building is to be the successor of a small house in Hampstead, which has constituted for the last three years the first and indeed the only hospital in Europe exclusively devoted to the scientific treatment of malnutrition in infants. It has not dealt, nor will the new hospital deal, with surgical or acute cases of illness which are treated in childrens and other hospitals, but entirely with the far wider and graver conditions of general malnutrition which, in the overwhelming majority of cases, are due to previous maltreatment. It has been asserted, and, as I am convinced, without the smallest exaggeration, that, not withstanding the common nonesense talked about national degeneration, four out of every five babies born in this country are healthy at birth. The vast infant mortality is, therefore, of the essential nature of slaughter, and it is the business of those who would be called sane patriots to inquire into the causes of this slaughter and endeavour to effect their removal. Now, three years work at the Infants' Hospital has already accomplished many substantial things. For one, it has saved the lives of a large number of infants, not a few of whom have been sent to it as a last resort from some of our most famous general hospitals.

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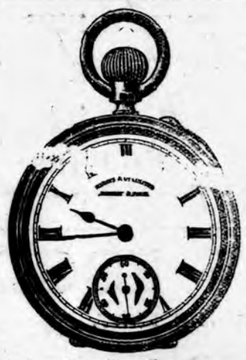
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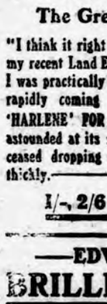
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